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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 299 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Nanking Excitement Over Mystery Plane

Big Rebel Offensive Launched

But Spanish Govt. Army Present Impenetrable Barrier

INSURGENT PLANES BROUGHT DOWN

MADRID, Dec. 17.

Strong insurgent pressure has been exerted in all sectors of the Madrid front during the past 24 hours, according to a Defence Committee communique. It is declared that the big offensive is launched in order to occupy as many Government troops as possible, while insurgent attacks continued in the Boadilla Del Monte sector where, it is stated, that Government army presents an impenetrable barrier.

It is claimed that five insurgent 'planes were brought down in yesterday's raid but no Government machines were lost.—Reuter's Special.

Earlier Cables

MADRID, December 17.

The week's lull, due to bad weather, was shattered by the visit of twenty huge bombers and thirty-two fighter 'planes which bombed the West part of the city.

Government 'planes drove off the raiders but eighteen were killed and fifty wounded.

Very serious damage has been caused to the working class quarter in Tetuan Delas, Victoria.

Government claim to have brought down four raiding 'planes.

The casualties of the air raid are much greater than at first reported.

The dead are now estimated to be between eighty and hundred.

One of the most violent fights on the Madrid front developed when Government troops fiercely attacked insurgent positions in Casadecampo sector. The insurgents assert that after a day-long battle the attackers have been driven back to their original positions.—Reuter.

INSURGENTS DRIVEN BACK

MADRID, December 16.

Further desperate insurgent assaults on Government positions in the region of Boadilla Del Monte are reported.

A Defence Council Communique states that the Foreign Legion's attacks were repeatedly repulsed and that the insurgents were eventually compelled to retire to their original positions, suffering heavy losses.

Intense cold is holding up operations on the Burgos Front while Government troops have destroyed the insurgent position during a new attack on Oviedo.—Reuter.

INSURGENTS CLAIM WINNING KEY POSITIONS

TOLEDO: Dec. 19.

The insurgents officially claim to have completed the capture of Voadilla Del Monte, the key-position to the West of Madrid at bayonet point, capturing three armoured cars and other material.

They claim afterwards to have occupied a number of positions in that sector formerly held by the International Brigade.—Reuter.

KING'S ASSENT TO INDIA AND BURMA ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL

LONDON, Dec. 17.

In the House of Lord Cromer presented two messages from the King, in which His Majesty complied with the request of the House to issue Orders-in-Council under the Government of India Act and the Government of Burma Act.—Reuter.

Flight From Sianfu To Shansi Capital

CHIANG-KAI-SHEK SAFE IN REBEL CUSTODY

Released Officer As Bearer Of Important Despatch

NANKING, Dec. 17.

Great excitement has been caused by the news that the rebel leader Mr. Chang Hsueh Liang's private aeroplane arrived from Sianfu at Tayaunfu, capital of the Province of Shansi and headquarters of the famous "Model Tuchun" Yenhsishan.

Five people are in the 'plane but their identity is not disclosed and it is thought possible that Chang Hsueh Liang is among them.—Reuter.

MADAME CHIANG OPPOSES PUNITIVE EXPEDITION

NANKING: Dec. 17.

It is learned that Government's decision to send punitive expedition was largely due to pressure of General Hoying Chin and General Feng Yu Hsiang, so-called Christian General, Acting-Chairman of the Supreme Military Commission in the absence of Chiang Kai Shek despite the pleas of Madame Chiang Kai Shek and friends of the kidnapped men and strenuous opposition of Kung, Finance Minister and Acting Premier, who is the brother-in-law of Madame Chiang Kai Shek.—Reuter.

CHIANG'S CO-PRISONER RELEASED

NANKING, Dec. 17.

Chiang Ting-Wen, Pacification Commissioner for Fukien, who was arrested with Chiang Kai Shek, has telegraphed from Sianfu saying that he has been released and is flying to Nanking with a letter from Chiang Kai Shek.—Reuter.

CHIANG-KAI-SHEK SAFE

Chiang-Ting-Wen has also telephoned from Loyang the assurance that Gen. Chiang-Kai-Shek is still safe. Chiang-Ting-Wen is at present held up owing to bad weather and is proceeding to Nanking to-morrow.—Reuter.

GOVT. PREPARED TO SACRIFICE CHIANG

Negotiations For Peace With Rebels Abandoned

NANKING, Dec. 16

The decision to send a punitive expedition means that negotiations have been abandoned and the Government is determined to crush the revolt speedily, even if Marshal Chiang Kai Shek and other hostages have to be sacrificed.

The punitive expedition will consist of over 150,000 men, together with 'planes and artillery. The Government hopes to capture Sianfu within three days.

Heavy fighting between Government troops and rebels is reported in Hwahsein, fifty miles from Sianfu.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

X'MAS TRUCE IN SPAIN.

ST. JEAN-DE-LUZ, December 17.

Christmas Truce in Northern Spain which will lead to permanent peace arrangements and thence to beginning of the end of the whole Civil War is the hope of many Bosque Nationalists here, who, although they support the rival forces, know each other well and in some cases have intermarried. In this connection mystery surrounds the mission of Spanish Government trawler which is bringing weekly mail from Bilbao to Bayonne and grounded near the mouth of the Adour on Monday when a dozen passengers are said to have slipped ashore and crossed into Nationalist territory via Dancharinca with the object, it is reported, of negotiating the Christmas Truce.—Reuter.

END OF ABYSSINIAN RESISTANCE.

ROME, December 17.

It is claimed that the capture of Ras Imiru marks the "end of last nucleus of resistance to Italians in Abyssinia."—Reuter.

BRITAIN & LIBERIA

Diplomatic Relations Resumed After Lapse Of Five Years

MONROVIA, December 17.

Great Britain has resumed diplomatic relations with the Republic of Liberia after the lapse of five years.

Great Britain withdrew diplomatic recognition in 1931 as a result of the revelations regarding slavery contained in the report of a League of Nations Commission of Inquiry. When the conditions mentioned in the League report were rectified, other Governments resumed diplomatic relations, but Great Britain hitherto withheld recognition owing to the state of rebellion in Sasstown District of Kru Coast.

Chief Nimley, head of the rebellious tribes, recently surrendered unconditionally to the Government forces, leading to the removal of the last bone of contention between the British and Liberian Governments. President Barclay has promised the grant of State aid to re-establish the rebellious tribes in their own territory.—Reuter.

The Liberian Republic is situated on the Guinea Coast of Africa with 350 miles of coast-line and an area of 40,000 sq. miles and a population of about 2,500,000 including 20,000 civilised Negroes, had its origin in the efforts of Colonial societies of America and Europe which brought into being a settlement near the present Monrovia in 1822.

On July 26, 1847 the State was constituted as Free and Independent Republic of Liberia. The State was first recognised by France and Great Britain and ultimately by other Powers.

Delays And Detentions On B. N. R. Line

STRIKE SPREADS FROM WALTAIR TO NAGPUR

Kalappa Explodes "Red" Bogey And Granny's Tales

For seven weeks the Indian Labour Union negotiated with the B. N. Railway for an honourable settlement of the dispute. There were six interviews with Agent. The Union did all that it could to avert a crisis, but the unresponsive and adamantic attitude of the administration has created the present situation.

This is the view expressed by Mr. Kalappa, Secretary in charge of the strike. Regarding the New Delhi message he said: "The reality is that to-day not only the "inferior" staff, but all classes of workers, skilled and unskilled, supervisory, clerical and executive from all departments have responded to the call of the Union.

The strike has spread from Waltair to Howrah, and Howrah to Nagpur ... embracing 25,000 men.

GRANNY'S TALE FROM NEW DELHI

Kalappa On The Exploded Myths

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, December 17.

In connection with the New Delhi message dated 15th instant questioning the legality of the strike now on the B. N. Railway, Mr. V. R. Kalappa, Secretary in charge of the strike in the course of an interview said:

"It does not require much thought to see that the message is an inspired one. Tens of thousands of workers on the Railway are now out, a dispute having arisen over the immediate cause of the dismissal of 1,069 men in Adra District, besides the demand for redress of long outstanding grievances. But the Delhi message suavely refers to something communal, which is stated to have happened in 1933. This is nothing short of a grandmother's tale. The attempt is made to dub the Labour leaders both as Communists and communalists in the same breath. The words make good alliteration but no sense."

Continuing, Mr. Kalappa said: "Each time a Trade Union has declared a strike, the employers have raised this bogey of Communism and Communalism—a bogey that has been every time exploded. Obviously it has been raised this time also with a view to strengthen the hands of Government to repress the workers. The very juxtaposition of these two terms carries with it tis own contradiction.

LEGALITY ISSUE.

Much furore has been raised with regard to the legality or otherwise of the strike. The legality of our strike is beyond the shadow of a doubt, as Satyagraha is strictly in accordanc with B. N. Railway *Gazette* No. 40 of 1931. The unrest in Adra District was the direct outcome of demotions, imposition of twelve hours' duty instead of the eight-hour shift and withdrawal of regular attendance bonus, which goes to supplement the pittance of the low-paid Instead of doing a straight thing the Loco Administration discharged 1,069 men involved in the dispute.

NEGOTIATIONS FAIL

For seven weeks the B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union nego-

(Continued On Page 12 Col. 6)

UNIFYING ECONOMIC POLICY

New Aspect In Pan-American Peace Conference

BUENOS AIRES, December 17.

The Pan-American Peace Conference took on a new aspect, when moves toward clarifying and unifying the direction of the economic policy of the American Continent were unexpectedly discussed.—Reuter.

NO SCRAPPING OF OVER-AGE CRUISERS

U. S. & Japan Amenable To Britain's Decision

LONDON, Dec. 17.

In the House of Commons Sir Samuel Hoare announced that Britain would officially intimate to the United States and Japan her intention to retain five over age cruisers under Art. 21 of the London Naval Treaty.

He stated that in view of the deterioration of the general international situation this was not obviously the moment at which any Power could wish to scrap serviceable vessels and Government, therefore, were exchanging views on it with the United States and Japan. The United States had intimated that if the British Government decided to retain these vessels, on the ground that the requirements of the nation's security necessitated that action, no objection would be raised by them. There was reason to believe that Japan's reply would also be favourable.

Sir Samuel Hoare expressed appreciation of the sympathetic and helpful attitude adopted of the United States and Japan.

Reuter learns that the over-age cruisers retained are "Cardiff" and "Ceres" completed in 1917 and "Caledon," "Calypso" and "Saradoc."—

It is understood that the number of six-inchers on the retained cruisers will be considerably reduced and they will be given more anti-aircraft guns.—Reuter.

ANGLO-SPANISH TRADE

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Dec. 17.

New arrangements in consequence of the financial disturbance of Anglo-Spanish trade, due to the Civil War, were announced by Mr. Burgin at question time in the Commons. He said both Governments had agreed to the suspension of clearing procedure under the Anglo-Spanish payments agreement. Mr. Burgin warned traders to exercise caution in arranging exports to Spain.

WHOLE WORLD IS A BIG QUESTION MARK

President's Plea For Wider Vision

Replying to an address presented by the Allahabad University Union this evening Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru advised the students to study world problems, as no country in modern days could stand in isolation. Petty problems should not engross our attention to the exclusion of wider world problems, he declared.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, December 17.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru delivered a most inspiring speech this evening replying to the welcome address presented to him by the members of the Allahabad University Union. The Senate Hall was packed with students, numbering about 4,000. Pandit Jawaharlal received a tremendous ovation when he rose to speak.

AN ANONYMOUS LETTER.

Obviously the presence of the Congress President in the citadel of the University caused uneasiness in some quarters. Pandit Nehru received an anonymous letter this morning criticising him for developing the habit of receiving addresses and in his speeches only giving out "platitudes." The letter advised him to say something "sensible" on this occasion. Mystery surrounds the author of this letter to which the Congress President made pointed reference in his reply.

PLATITUDES INEVITABLE

Referring to the anonymous letter Pandit Jawaharlal said that he had to address so many meetings that platitudes were inevitable. On every occasion they could not find the "fountain of inspiration" gushing forth in his speeches. On his return from Bombay he decided to become a "pardanashin". He started writing his Presidential Address yesterday and the task required a certain amount of concentration. But he could not refuse their invitation. Otherwise also he could not avoid engagements.

WHAT HE SAW.

Proceeding Pandit Nehru said that during his tour in India he addressed gatherings of all sorts. He had tried to learn from the faces and eyes of the people what troubled them, what were the urges that moved them. Was it a mere joke or his own "notoriety" that drew surging crowds to him? He had varied impressions from these millions of eyes.

ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

He advised the students not to confine themselves to the study of books only, but acquire practical experience in life also. They should try to come into touch with Indian reality. The Congress President himself was seeking that reality to understand the problems of India and the world. Pandit

(Continued On Page 7 Col. 5.)

'VARSITY UNION'S ADDRESS TO JAWAHARLAL

In the course of the address presented by the Allahabad University Union to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru it was stated:

"You come to us fresh crowned with a signal triumph; for you have just been called for the third time to guide the destinies of the nation. No fitter choice of nation's leader could have been made and we are confident that in the difficult days that lie ahead, your wise counsel will take the nation along the path that leads to happiness.

Already, within the last two decades, the advance made by the nation in the direction of emancipation—emancipaation, above all, from the cramping bonds of superstition and age-long taboos,—has been prodigious. There has been a tremendous resurgence of the nation's spirit and to your lasting glory stands the double achievement of a people fully awakened to the realization of its multitudinous wants and shortcomings and the stalwart band of workers infected with your noble enthusiasm for the welfare of the motherland, in our search for wisdom and strength.

We have further the inspiration of a new gospel, that revealing autobiography in which you have recently given expression to our inmost thoughts and our most cherished ideals. In its pages, we have more clearly before us than elsewhere, the guiding light of your varied experience and self-sacrificing example, and, though not all may hope to attain the noble heights of renunciation in a great cause to which you pointed the way, it will be our constant endeavour to seek and emulate your patriotism to the utmost of our ability and ensure that your sacrifices and your labours shall not be in vain."

Indian Reserve Bank Will Manage Currency In Burma

Rupee Will Hold Good Till Burma Govt. Determine Their Standard Monetary Unit

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17.

That the Reserve Bank of India would carry on monetary business in Burma and Indian coinage and currency would hold good in Burma are declared by India and Burma (Burma Monetary Arrangements) order 1937 which comes into force on the separation of Burma from India.

The Reserve Bank of India will manage the currency of Burma and continue to carry on business of Banking in Burma and until the Governor of Burma otherwise determines the standard the monetary unit of Burma will be Indian rupee. Nothing in the Order will prevent the Government of Burma from carrying money transactions at places where the Bank has no branch or agency and from holding at those places such balances as it may require. The Burma Government will entrust the Bank with the management of public debt and with the issue of any loans. The bank will soon issue bank notes of a distinctive design to be known as "Burma Bank Notes."

During the twelve months immediately following separation, the bank may, in lieu of issuing Burma Bank Notes or Burma Bank Notes of any particular denomination issue currency notes of the Government of India printed over with words "Legal Tender in Burma only" provided the said period may be extended by the Governor of Burma after consultation with the Central Board to provisions are also made for division of the Bank's profits between India and Burma and for arbitration in case any dispute arises under this order between the Governor-General of India and Governor of Burma.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

My grateful thanks to the Sacred Heart of Jesus and St. Rita for favours received, D. O. (7451).

4. HELP WANTED.

Wanted financial help for dispensary, etc., by poor man having gained up-to-date experience of curing throat cancer and serious diseases. Please write Hakim, c/o. this paper." (7449).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted 5 Salesmen for provisions on 60/- and 2 male Stenographers on 70/-. Apply personally Goldwyn, Lowborn (India) Co., Forbes St., opp. Greaves Cotton.

Wanted immediately a Gujarati Typist Clerk. Pay Rs. 30. Apply with copies of certificates by post (or in person between 11 and 12 a.m. on week days) before the 19th inst. to: Principal, Sheth A. P. High School, Santa Cruz. (4506)

Wanted an experienced Gujarati with perfect knowledge of English correspondence and Gujarati accounts. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience and salary required, Box No. 7424, "Bombay Chronicle".

Required immediately in Delhi by a Newly established Radio firm a Radio Mechanic. He must have had at least two or three years' practical experience, preferably with some well-established German Radio dealing establishment. The selected candidate will be expected to look after the mechanic as well as the Sales Department. Apply with attested copies of certificates with necessary particulars stating lowest salary acceptable to:—P. O. Box No. 20, Delhi. (4489).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Young man, foreign returned, trained in business organization and management, seeks responsible job with business firm in Japan. Terms reasonable. Communicate Box No. 7446, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted employment in Fiecegoods importing firm by one Gujarati knowing Gujarati Accounts, English Correspondence, Typewriting, coding decoding indenting work, capable man of 15 years previous experience of the line. Best credentials of previous service. Please write to Box No. 7441, "Bombay Chronicle."

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Let—Airy Flats of five, three and two rooms in new building Parvati Mansion, Dadar Matunga Estate, Plot No. 164A Vincent Road. Apply Receiver's office at the premises between 9 and 11 a.m. or to Lowji, 60, Forbes Street, Fort. Telephone 20280. (7452).

53 DENTISTS

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (7355).

74 AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Booksellers, Stationers, Newspaper Agents, Shopkeepers and Sparetime Canvassers all over India to sell large 20" x 15" Poultry Propaganda Wall Calendars for 1937 (with 12 Numbers on each) retail at four Annas each (postage two annas extra) Handsome Discounts offered on quantities over 25 Copies Delivered Free by Rail in India at Wholesale Trade Rates. Send a Stamp for Free Specimen Sheet with further particulars and Trade Terms. A complete Calendar for 1937 (with 12 Numbers) will be sent Post Free on receipt of six Annas. Apply immediately: The Asian Poultry Institute, 11 West, Connaught Road, Poona

123. FURNITURE.

Gujarat Furniture Works means "Quality Furniture" in Modern style. Showroom and factory, Shree Krishna Panta Nivas, near Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum. Phone 25498. 7316.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Practice Dance to-day 7 p.m. Dulcie Orpen's (London Diploma) Dancing Studios. Dance partners available. Dance band in attendance. Free refreshments. Amir Building, Elphinstone Circle, opp. Town Hall. 'Phone 27101. (7450)

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

RATE CIRCULARS.

A new Rate Circular, viz., Local Rate Advice No. 12 of 1936 is being issued to-day. Particulars may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay, or Stations. 4517

THE CHEMICAL, INDUSTRIAL & PHARMACEUTICAL LABORATORIES LIMITED.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th December to 23rd December, 1936, both days inclusive.
For the Chemical Industrial & Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Ltd.
K. A. HAMIED,
Managing Director.
289, Bellasis Road,
Byculla, Bombay. 4528.

THE MANDRA BHON RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 28th December, 1936, to Monday, the 11th January, 1937, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, 17th December, 1936. 4521

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON and YARN WASTE of different sorts accumulated in The Crown Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., situated at New Parbhadevi Rd., Parel, are for sale. Tenders for the same will be received at the Company's Registered Office No. 16, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay, upto 5 P. M. (S. T.) on Tuesday the 22nd December 1936 along with a Deposit of Rs. 500 for each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject any tender or tenders fully or in part. Tender forms may be obtained from the Company's Office.
(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Secs., Treas., & Agents. 4523.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COY. LTD.,

Shares No. 176437/66, 514991/00, 311226/50 and standing in the name of late Maneckji Jiwanji Master, and shares No. 194301/50 and split tickets Nos. 2/2977 and 2/2979 standing in the name of late Maneckji Jiwanji Master and Dhanjisha Maneckji Master, are lost, misplaced or stolen: The company has been requested to issue Duplicates. Those who have any claim, should notify to the Company within Fifteen days at the Company's Registered Office, Sudama, House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, otherwise the Duplicates will be issued to the Applicant.
Bombay, 17th, December, 1936. 4520.

THE BRITISH BURMA PETROLEUM COY., LTD.

Share Certificate No. 16608 bearing numbers 275319/413 and share Certificate No. 17527 bearing Numbers 1173667/766 and allotment letter No. 3715 all standing in the name of Dhanjisha Maneckji Master, and allotment letters No. 2841, 3279 and 7511 standing in the name of late Maneckji Jiwanji Master, are lost, misplaced, or stolen. The Company has been requested to issue Duplicates for shares and allotment letters. Those who have any claim, should notify to the Company within eight days at the Company's Registered Office No. 11 Bank Street Fort, Bombay, otherwise Duplicates will be issued to the applicant, and to the legal heir under letter of Administration Registered with the Company.
Bombay, 17th December, 1936. 4519.

GENUINE ENGLISH
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in TROPIC-PROOF frames
Rs. 7-8 Per Pair
Lawrence & Mayo Ltd.,
274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

Imperial Bank of India,
Calcutta, the 25th November, 1936.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the Branch Registers of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from Saturday, the 2nd January, 1937, to Saturday, the 16th January, 1937, both days inclusive.
W. LAMOND,
Managing Director. 4426.

THE SIALKOT NAROWAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 28th December, 1936, to Monday, the 11th January, 1937, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, 17th December, 1936. 4522

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 18" and 9" class B Cast Iron Steel or Asbestos Cement or any other pipes, valves and bends as per the specification attached to the form of contract will be received upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on Thursday the 7th January, 1937.
Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for pipes &c. for Worli Area," addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 1,000.
Forms of contract, specification &c. can be had from the Office of the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, on payment of Re. 1 each form which will, on no account, be refunded.
No forms will be issued during the X'mas holidays from 24-12-36 to 3-1-37.
The Mechanical Engineer, on application, give any further information that may be required.
(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.
Municipal Workshops,
Bori Bunder, Bombay.
Dated 17th Dec. 1936. 4529.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT GHOGHARI MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1418 of 1927 (Haji Abdul Rehman Esa vs. Halimabai) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Decree dated the 18th November, 1931, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (TO-DAY) FRIDAY, the 18th December, 1936, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—
ALL that piece of quit and ground rent land situate at Ghoghari Moholla admeasuring 163 square yards or thereabouts bearing Municipal C Ward No. 6202, Street Nos. 73-79, bounded on the North by the property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2575 and belonging to Saleh Bin Ahmed Hassan, on the South by the property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2567 and belonging to Khan Saheb Gulam Abbas Gulamalli and others, on the East by Ghoghari Moholla and on the West by the properties bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 2565 and 2566 and belonging to Sheriar Aspandiar Irani.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chowksey & Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, at 76-78, Medows Street, Fort or, to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 66 BALES PUNJAB AMERICAN COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 18th December, 1936, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Apollo Mills Chinchpookly by order of the Insurance Office concerned the abovementioned cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.
MENESSE & CO.

Grand Opening Night!
Grand Opening Night!
ON
SATURDAY, 19th Dec. 1936 at 9-15 p.m.
MR. ISAKO'S
GRAND RUSSIAN
CIRCUS
Location: MINT ROAD.
Corner, Phirozeshah Mehta Road.
From Sunday, 20th Dec., 1936
2 SHOWS DAILY 2
5-30 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.
Booking advance at S. ROSE & Co.

SIXTH WEEK
JANMA BHOOMI
Starring
DEVIKA RANI
At
OPERA HOUSE
Daily at 2-30, 5-15 & 8 p.m.

THE EMPIRE
Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
THE MOST INTELLIGENT PICTURE OF THE YEAR!
THE CRIME OF DR. FORBES
A 20th Century Fox production
with
GLORIA STUART
SARA HADEN
ROBERT KENT
NEXT SATURDAY
Another Triumph for WALLACE BEERY! Another World-Resounding LAUGH from his Millions of Admirers!
"OLD HUTCH"
with
ERIC LINDEN
CECILIA PARKER
Plans Open. —:::— 'Phone 20286.

2ND WEEK
2ND WEEK
MOST SOUL STIRRING STORY FULL OF THRILLS
Hair raising dialogues. Heart throbbing incidents. All in one.
"SANGEET'S" MASTER PRESENTATION
CALL OF THE SOUL
or
HRIDAYAMANTHAN
Featuring:—
BAI JADDANBAI
A. HUSSAIN
URMILADEVI
BABY RANI & others.
RUNNING GLORIOUSLY
in the second week
at the
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Daily 2 Shows at 5-15 & 8 p.m.
Sat., Sun. and Holidays Matinee at 2-30 p.m.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Gangaram Dattaram Jagtap, the driver of the car, who was arrested by the Bhoiwada Police on Tuesday last, was produced before the Dadar Court this morning and was bailed out till the 23rd inst.

Hussain Abdul Rehman, found gambling with a diagram and dice on the New Marine Drive by the Lamington Road Police, was arrested on suspicion of being a returned deportee.
Hussain was remanded into Police custody till 30th instant at the Girgaum Police Court today.

A person alleged to have thrown chilly powder into the eyes of Baboo Kantun, was taken into custody by the Gamdevi Police this morning. Another person concerned in the offence is at large.
Mathew Joseph, the suspect, was remanded into custody till the 23rd instant at the Girgaum Court to-day.
The motive of the crime is stated to be robbery.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, pronounced judgment today, finding, F. E. Miller, a telephone operator of the Bombay Gymkhana, guilty of criminal breach of trust.
It was stated that Miller received two sums of money, totalling Rs. 49, from two members of the Gymkhana to be paid to the cashier. This, he failed to do and appropriated the money to himself.
He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 60. default to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A woman, carrying a bundle, was accosted by a Police Constable on Gowalia Tank Road during the early hours of this morning. An examination of the contents revealed a 'fireman's' blue serge uniform tunic. She was at once put under arrest by the Constable.
Later on, a complaint was lodged with the 'C' Division (Gamdevi) Police by a member of the Nana's Chowk Fire Brigade unit about the theft.
Gouribai Dagru was bailed out in a sum of Rs. 100 (cash Rs. 30) at the Girgaum Police Court this morning.

Ramachandra Nilakanth (25), a Victoria driver, was proceeding along the Supari Baug Road from North to South on Tuesday last, when motor car No. X-9742, proceeding in the same direction from behind, collided with the Victoria near the Morarji Goculdas Mills, as a result of which Ramachandra fell down.
He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital in an unconscious state, where he died yesterday.
An inquest was held over his body to-day and the Coroner's Jury adjourned it till the 21st inst.

Eleven Hindus were arrested by the Agripada Police yesterday at 9 p.m., as they were found to be the members of two parties who started assaulting each other.
As a result, one man sustained a fracture of the nose, while another man from the other party received a fracture of tooth.
Ten of the arrested persons are on bail and one is in custody.
Their bail periods were extended till December 30 at the Mazagaon Court to-day.

A Pathan who was arrested on 3rd of December for the breach of Curfew order and for possessing a big knife was fined Rs. 100, in-default to undergo one week's R. I.
A Christian who was arrested for breach of Curfew order was fined Rs. 10 or one week's rigorous imprisonment.
A Gurkha, who was arrested for carrying a stick was admonished and then acquitted.
Two Marwaris who were arrested for the breach of Curfew order were fined Rs. 5 each in default to undergo one week's R. I.
One Muslim who was arrested for carrying a big knife on his person was ordered to be fined Rs. 25 or in default to one week's R. I.

Abraham Fazil, Premji Gokuldas and Maulvi Sayed were arrested yesterday on the race course, as it is alleged they were found gaming with race betting by the Agripada Police.
The suspects No. 2 and 3 were ordered to be released on bail in sum of Rs. 250 surety to deposit Rs. 50 or in default to be remanded into Police custody till December 21.
Suspect No. 1 is on bail and his bail period was ordered to be extended till Dec. 21 at Mazagaon Court to-day.

Noor Mohmud Ramzan Ali was arrested on Wednesday at 3 p.m. by the Byculla police and was placed before Mr. W. K. Manker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, yesterday.
He was driving a motor car No. X 4391 from Bellasis Road to Victoria Gardens Road, it is alleged, a rash and negligent manner. He it is stated was in an intoxicated condition, and collided with a B. E. S. & T. bus No. Bom. 1689, causing damage to the bus and his own car.
The suspect and his companion were removed to J. J. Hospital, as both of them were seriously injured.
He was ordered to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 150. Surety to deposit Rs. 75 or in default to be remanded into Police custody for a period of five days.

A pick-pocket, foiled in attempt to rob it, and having been caught in the act, took hold of the complainant's finger, and swallowed a gold ring weighing half-a-tola which was on his finger.
The victim was Ratilal Chakubhai Bhatt, a cotton broker, who was proceeding along the Vithalbhai Patel Road, last evening, accompanied by a friend.
Ratilal and Balubhai Manilal, the alleged 20-year-old miscreant, were both treated at the hospital.
The accused is detained in the Police Hospital for tracing the ring, which is valued at Rs. 17.
Pending further enquiries, Balubhai Manilal was remanded till the 28th instant at the Girgaum Court.

A cycle is stated to have been stolen by a man who is absconding and, to have been exchanged for another cycle found lying unattended at Grant Road. The second cycle is then stated to have been handed over by the suspect to two of his creditors.
Haji Khan Khodairan and Azan Shaiena, the two creditors to whom the cycle is alleged to have been handed over, were remanded till 30th inst. by Mr. W. K. Manker, Presidency Magistrate Mazagon.

A verdict of death, was given by the Bombay Coroner's jury today in the case of Peter Mendes (50) labourer who died of pneumonia which developed while he was under treatment for fractures of his left leg bone, which were caused by the accidental fall on it of the branch of a tree which he was cutting down at Madh in Thana District. The deceased was agriculturist and lived at Madh in the Salshti Taluka of Thana District.
He had gone up a tree, and, after having almost cut a branch of it, left it hanging and came down.
He was about to pull it down, when the branch fell on his left leg which sustained a fracture. He was removed to K.E.M. Hospital on the 8th Dec. for treatment, but died on the 16th.

New Delhi.—A Government communique issued on Dec. 15 says:—The night of 13th|14th Dec. was quiet in the Khaisora Valley. A few shots were fired at a piquet at Jaler Camp. On the 14th Dec. a small party of hostiles in the proscribed area was dispersed by aircraft. A few shots were fired at long range at road protection troops. There were no casualties. The weather has now cleared and the ground is drying up well.

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TO MAINTAIN MUNICIPAL ELECTORAL ROLL UP-TO-DATE

Bombay Corporation Engage Permanent Staff At Annual Cost Of Over Rs. 37,000

A permanent staff to maintain the Municipal Electoral Roll up to date will henceforth be appointed which will cost the Municipality Rs. 37,818 per annum. A resolution to that effect was passed by the Municipal Corporation on Thursday.

The House also passed the Works Committee's recommendation to provide Rs. 15,000 in the next year's budget for assuming responsibility of rewashering leaky taps in private houses at municipal cost.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, Chairman, Standing Committee, moved for the approval of the recommendation of the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee to maintain a permanent election department and to engage necessary staff thereto.

The Municipal Commissioner in his letter stated:—

BEFORE TENANCY FRANCHISE

Prior to the introduction of the tenancy franchise in 1922 the work of preparing the Election Roll which consisted predominantly of 'rate-payers'' names was entrusted to the Assessor and Collector as his Department could easily prepare the Roll from the Assessment Register, and the work in connection with the poll was managed by my office; but as the work of compiling the Roll increased enormously after the introduction of the ten rupee rental franchise the Assessor and Collector was relieved of it and both these duties are now being performed by the Town Luty Officer, in addition to his own. As the preparation of the Roll and the holding of election will become more complicated in future owing to the reduction of the franchise to Rs. 5, the Town Duty Officer, who is already burdened with his own departmental work, will be unable to attend to it. It is therefore essential to organize a separate department under a whole-time officer from 1st March 1937. I submit herewith a statement showing details of the staff required

The total average cost of the staff will come to Rs. 37,818 per annum inclusive of allowances. The actual expenses incurred on the temporary staff employed for preparing the Roll in 1934-35 amounted to Rs. 50,695. As the franchise has now been widened, it is expected that the Roll will be more than doubled and the establishment charges for preparing such Roll will increase correspondingly.

TOTAL STAFF EXPENSES

The total expenses of the staff to be appointed in 1937-38 will come to about Rs. 1,10,908 of which Rs. 32,808 will be for the proposed permanent staff as stated above and the balance for the temporary staff that will have to be employed in the first year as the permanent staff alone will not be able to cope with the preparation of the Roll 'de novo' for the General Elections to be held early in 1938. If on the other hand it is proposed to carry out the election work by temporary staff alone, which practice is deprecated by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court and by the Hammond Committee, the expenses to be incurred each time will not be less than rupees one lakh on account of the revised franchise. If the department is made permanent, the annual cost will be about one-third of this and the total cost for three years will be in the neighbourhood of rupees one lakh. It will be seen therefore that a permanent election department while being able to maintain an up to date Roll at all times will not be more expensive than a temporary staff engaged every three years.

Prof. V. G. Rao seconded the proposition.

Dr. J. N. Choksy moved an amendment to pay Rs. 350 per month to the Superintendent of the Department instead of Rs. 250 per month as recommended by the Works Committee.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker thought Rs. 250 per month was quite sufficient for the present especially as they had a deficit budget.

Sir J. B. Boman-Behram, moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Law and Revenue Committee.

Dr. M. C. Zavle too thought that the salary recommended by the Law and Revenue Committee was fair. In the evening, he said, as soon as it was five o'clock members of their staff left their work to go to the club for playing tennis, etc.

Sir J. B. Boman-Behram's amendment was negatived and the original proposition was carried.

REWASHERING LEAKY TAPS

The Corporation then agreed to the resolution moved by Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai to approve of the Works Committee's report to assume responsibility for rewashering leaky taps in private houses at municipal cost at an estimated annual recurring cost of Rs. 15,000.

To carry out this proposal the Commissioner proposed to employ a staff of 14 men, i.e., 2 men for each Ward at an annual recurring cost of Rs. 15,000 inclusive of the cost of necessary materials required for the work. The Works Committee who considered the Commissioner's proposal in the first instance recommended that the proposal be approved.

AT POLICE CHOWKIES

The House then passed the following resolution of Dr. D. G. Tendulker without discussion:—

That the Commissioner be requested to recommend the Commissioner of Police to make arrangements for keeping First Aid equipment as well as a stretcher or two at every Police Station and Chowky in the City, so that instantaneous relief may be given to injured persons in case of an accident or other mishap.

The corporation then adjourned till 7th January.

BRITAIN'S FEARS

Return Of African Mandates Would Endanger World Peace

EDINEURGH, (By Air Mail).

Sir John Harris, Secretary of the anti-Slavery Committee speaking on the subject of transference of mandated territories, declared:

"However much we desire it, territorial transfer is an extraordinarily difficult matter, and I hope you will agree with me that it could not be effective without the consent of the inhabitants of the country concerned."

The Joint East African Board on Mandates, of which Colonel E. C. Ponsonby, M.P., is the Chairman, has recently issued a blue book expounding the reasons against the return of the Mandated areas. The grounds outlined are as follows:—

Return territories would be militarised, rendering British possessions open to attack.

German air bases in Tanganyika would endanger air communications with South Africa.

A Tanganyika naval base would threaten sea-routes to Africa.

Strong defences would have to be laid down in Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and East Africa.

The British Fleet would be able to control the Indian Ocean only by substantial expansion.

Further, at present, military forces in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Nyasaland and Zanzibar total six skeleton battalions. The Board, therefore warns:—

"The policy of the British Empire is to secure the peace of the world, and no other conclusion is possible than that a re-distribution of the Mandates in Africa, instead of bringing peace, would lead to greater armaments and to opportunities for disputes which would extend far beyond the confines of Europe".—United Press.

SPECIAL TRAIN FROM INDORE TO FAIZPUR

INDORE, Dec. 17.

The Indore Congress Committee is organising a special train, which will leave towards Faizpur from Indore on the 24th December

Those desiring to visit Faizpur might book seats in this special train at Khadi Bhandir Indore.—United Press.

Marwari Sammelan

Seth Shivnarayan Rungta the proprietor of Messrs. Swarupchand Prithiraj donated Rs. 5,101 to the Marwari Sammelan, Bombay to erect a room in the new building of the Sitaram Poddar Balika Vidyalaya under construction. The room is to be dedicated to the memory of his late grand daughter Shreemati Sawitri Devi.

Further information can be had of the Secretary Marwari Sammelan, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

SOLICITUDE FOR PEASANTS

Viceroy's Opening Address At Industrial Exhibition

LUCKNOW, Dec. 15.

H. E. the Viceroy made the following speech at the United Provinces Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition at Lucknow, to-day:—

I understand that the exhibition is not concerned with large scale industries alone I am particularly glad to hear that an attempt has been made in it to give prominence to the smaller and cottage industries. I feel no doubt, on the information available to me, that it is of real importance so far as possible, consistently with the means and the personnel available to develop cottage industries, for, viewing those industries as a whole in any one province, the amount of employment which they can give at a time when the problem of unemployment is of acute importance is substantial and widespread.

But it is essential to remember that if the market for the produce of the cottage industries and for instance, of the artistic handicrafts, for which your provinces have for so many centuries been noted is to be developed to the full and to be consolidated, the necessity for effecting the improvements demanded by modern conditions and by new needs without sacrificing the substance of the great tradition inherited from the past must be kept prominently in view. Of the problems confronting the small industrialist perhaps the two most difficult are the problem of marketing and the problem of finance facilities in respect of both. The small industrialist cannot either individually. An exhibition such as the present one serves a really useful purpose in bringing the resources and the potentialities of small industries to the notice of dealers and consumers by the demonstration which it affords of improved processes suitable for selected industries and by the various types of up-to-date plant, machinery and appliances displayed at it.

The agriculturist in the changed conditions of to-day must acquaint himself if he is to get the best results from the resources at his disposal with the new technique for using the water made available to him to the best purpose, with the necessity of employing manure for soil reinforcement, more particularly, when the land is carrying an exhausting crop and with the need which equally has sometimes to accompany the use of improved seed for a new system of rotation.

I am also glad to think that the important problem of animal husbandry has not been neglected Our object must be not so much to introduce this or that improvement as to better the condition of the peasant or rather to enable him by familiarizing him with recent developments himself to better his circumstances and his conditions of livelihood.—A. P.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRE AT HOSHIARPUR

HOSHIARPUR, Dec. 16.

Mrs. Dopson, wife of Mr. B. H. Dopson, I.C.S., Financial Commissioner (Revenue), the Punjab, performed the opening ceremony of the Maternity and Child Welfare centre at Hoshiarpur, in the presence of a distinguished gathering of citizens.

Mrs. Dopson was presented with a welcome address on behalf of the institution by Miss. Amin-ud-Din, Health Visitor-in-Charge of the centre.

The institution is housed in its own building presented by Rai Sahib Godhmal.—United Press.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

Western Disturbance Causes Rain In Several Provinces

POONA, December 17.

The following is the weekly weather report ending 16th December:—

The last Western disturbance of the previous week passed away eastwards after causing local rain in the hills of the Punjab and United Provinces on the 9th. A fresh Western disturbance caused fairly widespread rain in Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Province between 9th and 13th, in Kashmir between 10th and 13th and also caused a few falls in Punjab between the 10th and 13th, in Sind on the 10th. Local rain fell in south Madras during the first three days of the week and again on the last day at the end of the week the north-east monsoon was strong in south-east bay of Bengal and south-east Arabian Sea. Minimum temperatures were markedly above normal and generally over north-west India in most days of the week.—A.P.

PUNJAB AND U. P. GET RAIN

FOONA, Dec. 17.

Local rain is reported in the East and North Punjab and West United Provinces. Information is lacking from Kashmir but it is believed that rain or snow had fallen there locally. The North-West monsoon continues to be active in south-west of the Bay of Bengal and south-east of the Arabian Sea, and local rain occurred in south-east Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Pamban three inches; Dehra Dun, Mussooree, Ambala, Palamcottan and Negapatam half an inch each.

FORECAST:—Rainfall will continue locally along and near the western Himalayas and may extend to the plains of the West United Provinces. Local rain will occur in south Madras while a few falls may occur in Asam.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY. DATED 17-12-36

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 17-12-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +004 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 67.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.5 degrees 2.2 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 69.9 degrees 1.7 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 72 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 103 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.09 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.91 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Vote For Those Who Discharge Their Duties Fearlessly

ANDHERI BAR MEMBERS SUPPORT CONGRESS NOMINEES FOR ASSEMBLY

The following appeal, has been issued by pleaders of the Andheri Bar to the voters of the Bombay Suburban District to support the Congress candidates:—

It is a well-known fact that all politically minded Indians have unanimously condemned the present Reforms in the Indian Constitution which are embodied in the Government of India Act 1935. But all the same the new Constitution will come into being with the forthcoming elections to the Provincial Legislative Assembly.

We, therefore, feel that it is highly necessary at this critical juncture that our District should be represented in the said Assembly by such persons who are nominated by the Congress and who would co-operate among themselves and work in the Assembly as a Congress Unit with intelligence, integrity and earnestness and who would faithfully reflect the view and would fearlessly discharge their duties to their Motherland as members of the Provincial Legislative Assembly.

Messrs. B. G. Kher, B.A., LL.B., and D. N. Wandrekar, B.A., LL.B., have been nominated by the Congress Parliamentary board as candidates in the ensuing Provincial Elections for the Bombay "G" Ward and Suburban District Constituency. We have every reason to believe that the two candidates nominated by the Congress Parliamentary Board would thoroughly satisfy all the voters of this District to their entire satisfaction.

We, therefore, hereby support their candidature and request all the Voters of the District to give their votes to them only and return them to the Provincial Legislative Assembly by a thumping majority at the ensuing elections.

The signatories are Messrs. Manmohan Pratap, M. K. Deshpande, V. T. Joshi, D. V. Wagh, K. L. Motkari, S. R. Raie, R. G. Karnik, B. R. Dewal, W. P. Patwardhan, V. A. Jani, Manilal J. Patel, H. D. Khanolkar, Salastekar, J. U. Rajadyakshya, K. R. Chitre, S. R. Desai, R. B. Raje and M. N. Mujumdar.

WE HAVE LOST "PEOPLES' KING"

Law Should Have Been Altered To Permit Marriage

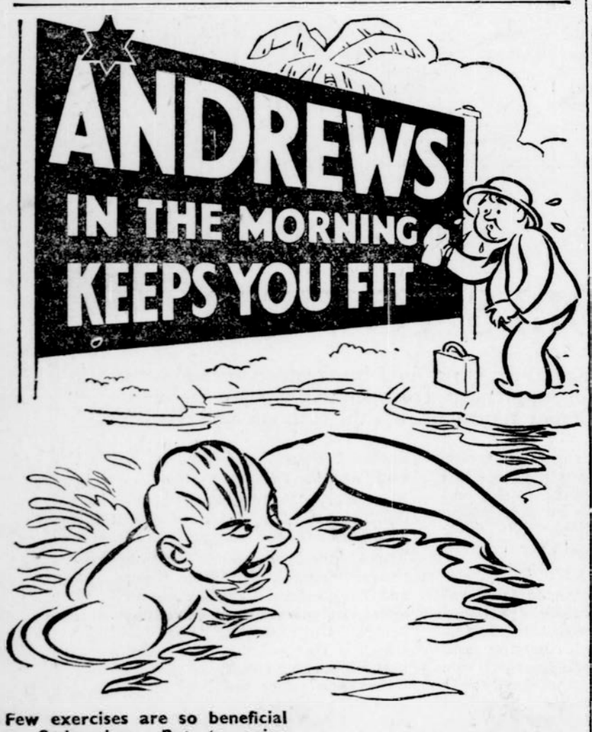
JUBBULPORE, (By Mail.)

Interviewed on the abdication of Edward VIII, Rai Bahadur P. C. Bose, C.I.E., Ex-Minister to the C. P. Government, said:

"We have lost a very good king. He was actually a peoples' King.

The old Law should have been changed and the King be allowed to marry a commoner.

The vast experience, which King Edward VIII had, as the Prince of Wales, for a period of 25 years, has been lost to the Kingdom and Empire."—United Press.



Few exercises are so beneficial as Swimming. But to enjoy swimming you should be fit. To be fit—to keep fit—you should drink a regular glass of bubbly Andrews. Pleasant-tasting and refreshing, Andrews effectively yet gently maintains the daily healthful regularity so essential to perfect fitness. Andrews cleanses—cools—invigorates. Enjoy your morning glass—enjoy the day-long fitness and alertness it brings you.

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Track Notes From Mahaluxmi

Diamond Shower, Glanely And Titanium Show Up Well

("Sentinel" Track Correspondent)

TOLERATE (Marrable) showed more speed than VERMEIL II in a dash over the six furlongs. Former has made notable improvement.

TITANIUM (Dillon) moved well over an easy seven furlongs. Must be soon troubling the judge.

POUGATCHEV (R. Boy) covered a mile at a good pace. Fit and well.

DIAMOND SHOWER (R. Boy) was in front of CLICQUOT (Obaid) and FIELD MARSHAL (Britt) at the end of a brisk mile gallop. The first named is in top-hole fettle.

CHEAP JACK (Bullock) was superior to ROMNEY (Northmore) in a mile spin. Latter wants time to come on.

BAY MONK (Dillon) showed a clean pair of heels to ARGO'S HEIR (Marrable) in a dash over the five furlongs.

REACTION (R. Boy) easily held HOROSCOPE (Zensky) in a half mile spurt.

HIMAT (Bullock) gave a speedy display when beating MYTHICAL MONK (Northmore) over four furlongs. Back him again.

IRISH BROADCAST (S. Jones) had CASTLETOI (Balfour) on the stretch in a six furlongs' dash. The former is in good trim.

GLANELY (Dillon) was better than MAID OF ORLEANS (Marrable) in a run over the five furlongs.

HERITANCE (Harding) had SOLAR BARN (Selby) for company in a mile spin when both moved well.

MR. PIP (Bullock) and BOSWAY (Northmore) finished well together in a rattling mile gallop. Fit horses.

BALLYLINCH (Read) easily outpaced JELAL SHAH (Lightfoot) when the pair contested a mile.

GIPSY JACK (Dillon) was always going too well for JILL'S FIRST (Sibbritt) in a dash over the four furlongs.

PERRIER (Burn) traversed a mile and a quarter with MADAME EILEEN to keep him company. He moved in fine style and has never been better.

GOBLIN (Dillon) pleased in a mile and a quarter gallop. Keep an eye on this one.

ROBERTA (Read) held PEGASUS (Lightfoot) in a brisk mile run.

FIGHTING FORCE (Lightfoot) was ahead of YES (Read) at the end of a fast six furlongs. Former is very well just now. Latter improves at a nice rate.

BASTION (Northmore). BERTHA (Bullock) and SPANISH FLY (Mendoza) were tried over six furlongs when Bertha showed out to advantage.

DILAWAR (Britt) strode out resolutely over a mile. Should win a race before long.

VERSHAN (Dillon) gave satisfaction when pushed over seven furlongs.

BURGESS (Selby) moved like a fit horse for seven furlongs

AMIR (Sibbritt) and AL GHAZI (Dillon) had a five furlongs' trial when the former won by a short margin.

Note:—NASSIRWAN, NUR JEHAN SAGRAN PASHA, YANOOS and WINNING POST.

BOMBAY HOCKEY LEAGUE

Last-Minute Lucky Goal For Y. M. C. A.

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

"Poor finishing" by forwards of both the teams was a feature of the match between the Central Y.M.C.A., and G.I.P. Stores in the second division of the Bombay Hockey League on the Association ground on Wednesday evening. The game gave indication of a draw from start to finish but the Y.M.C.A. were lucky to score a last minute goal and thus beat the G.I.P. Stores by 1 goal to nil.

The G.I.P. Stores were playing against odds, having started with 8 men on the field while the Y.M.C.A. was also short by one man.

From the bully-off the Y.M.C.A. were pressing the G.I.P. and on one or two occasions the Railway goalie brought about good saves.

Simpson, the Y.M.C.A. outside right was the most outstanding player on the field and sent in some timely centres which went begging.

Just before the final whistle there was an exciting melee in front of the Railway goal and Ballantyne, the Y.M.C.A. centre forward, scored the only goal of the match.

The teams were:—

THE CENTRAL Y.M.C.A.—Ernst, Anderson, Warner, O'Conner, Benjimera, G. Liers; Simpson, O'Conner, Ballantyne and Walter.

G.I.P. STORES.—Lewis; Mane, Soares; Fernandez, De Silva, Smith, Vaz, Miranda.

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KARACHI.

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Stability Fund	.. Rs.	2,31,028
Equalization Fund	.. Rs.	53,883
Deposit with Government	.. Rs.	2,00,000
Claims paid and provided upto March, 1936	.. Rs.	37,38,852

For further particulars apply to:—

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SAVINGS BANK

THE RATE OF INTEREST WILL BE 2-1/2 per cent on the monthly minimum balance from the 16th December, 1936,

and

WITHDRAWALS can be made twice by cheques up to Rs. 1,000 in a week without the production of the pass-book.

Apply for copy of the new "Rules of Business."

C. H. DIVANJEE,
Secretary.

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ANÆMIA

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INSIST ON THE NAME OF DESCHIENS, PARIS (France).

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Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.) GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.), GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m.)

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Jos. Q. Atkinson and his Quintet. Selection, Mr. Barley's Abroad (Henman.) A Fine Romance (Kern.) Sea Shanties (Suite Frescoes) (Wood). Ballet Music, La Source (Delibes, arr. Winter.) 7-55 p.m. Talk: "Scientists at Work" II. 8-15 p.m. A Pianoforte Recital. 8-45 p.m. Variety. 9-10 p.m. The Second Cricket Test Match: Australia v. England. 9-25 p.m. Musical Interlude. 9-30 p.m. "Turn Round." A day in the life of a liner. Devised by S. E. Reynolds. and Pascoe Thornton. 10-0 p.m. The News and Announcements. 10-20 p.m. The Hungaria Gypsy Orchestra. From the Hungaria Restaurant, London.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

11-30 a.m. Selection of Indian music. (Odeon records). 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selection. (H. M. V. Records). 5-30 The VUB Indian Orchestra. 6-15 Bhav Geet. By Vithalrao Gurav. 7-0 Talk: "Cricket." By Commander C. B. Fry (ABBC Recorded Programme). 7-15 Recitations from the Holy Quran. By Mouivi Gulam Mahomed Kamar. 7-30 Serene Doctor. In light music. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 Gazals and Quwalis. By Baseer Quwal. Assisted by the VUB Indian Orchestra. 9-30 Talk (English): "Mohenjo-Daro: Centre of Astronomical Studies." By Fr. H. Heras, S.J. 9-45 The News. 10-0 A Violin and Piano Recital. Mehli Mehta. Violin. Walter Kaufmann. Piano.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 240.13 metres, 822 kc/s

8 a.m. Recitation from Quran-I-Sharift. (Text and Translation.) By Qari Mohammad Yusuff. 8-15 a.m. Indian music. (Recorded). 9 a.m. Talk (Hindustani): "Elements of Civics". No. 10. Public Morals. By Frof. Aqil. 9-15 a.m. Mushtari Bai of Agra. 'Badhawa gao". Khayal bhairon. 'Na sune dard-i-dil mera na sune. 'Main kahunga sune woh ya na sune.' 'Matware nainwa julm karen'. Dadra Bharvin. 9-45 a.m. Air orchestra C. Malkauns. (With an introduction of the Ragni). 10 a.m. Daim Husain of Ajmer. 'Kausar hai bari cheez na janat hai bari cheez. Ae Rahmat-i-alam tiri rahmat hai bari cheez'. 'Saqiya kaun si shae hai tire paimane men. 'Jhumte rind chale ate hain maikhane men.' 10-20 a.m. Dance Tunes. On Sitar, Piano and Tabla. 12-30 p.m. Air orchestra C. Madhmad Sarang. (With an introduction of the Ragni). 12-45 p.m. Daim Husain. 'Nazar mila ke mire pas a ke lut liya. Nazar hati thi keh phir muskura ke lut liya'. (Jigar). 'Hain jan fida karte gar wa da wafa hota. Marna hi maqaddar tha woh ate to kia hota.' 1-5 p.m. Kafi. On sarod. 1-10 p.m. Mushtari Bai of Agra. 'Mai ka sang'. Khayal sarang. 'Dag us bazm men mehman kahan jata hai. Tera Allah nigahbhan kahan jata hai.' (Dagh). 1-30 p.m. A variety programme. (Recorded). 5 p.m. 1st news and weather report (English). 5-10 p.m. 1st news and weather report (Hindustani). 5-20 p.m. Air orchestra B. Malgora. (With an introduction of the Ragni). 5-35 p.m. Daim Hussain of Ajmer. 'Ashuftagi kisi ki hota hai.' (Dagh). 'Kaun ghamkhar Ilahi shab-i-gham hota hai. Ab to pahlu men mire dard bhi kam hota hai.' (Dagh). 'Chamkan lagi raja mori bindiya.' Dadra. 6 p.m. Narayan Rao Vyas of Bombay. Classical music. 6-30 p.m. 'For Villagers only'. (Delhi market rates at 7 p.m.) 7-30 p.m. Mushtari Bai of Agra. 'Newar ki jhankar'. Khayal Chhaya. 'Kabhi na ham shaoq-i-deed bhule yunhi rahin mahw-i-yad ankhen. Na dekha phir kar jo us ne ham ko to raih gain na murad ankhen.' Ghazal Aiman Kallyan. 'Sanchi kaho mose battyan'. Thmari Jhanjoti. 8 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): 'Man vs. Microbe'. No. 10. Marasmus. By a doctor. 8-15 p.m. Mushtari Bai of Agra. 'Tiri yad men ae mah-i-laq mujhe kal na ae Khuda kare. Jo nasib ho kahin baithna to jigar men dard hua kare.' 'Tu aega shah-i-gham kaun itibar kare. Jise yaqin ho tera woh intizar kare.' (Saghar). 8-35 Narayan Rao Vyas of Bombay. Classical music. 9-15 p.m. 2nd news and weather report (Hindustani). 9-30 p.m. Time signal. 2nd news and weather report (English). 9-45 p.m. Talk (English): 'The Fortnight in Books'. By Harold Loukes. 10 p.m. An orchestral programme. By the Hotel Marina Viennese orchestra. Conducted by Erwin Klein.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

12-36 p.m. SB A Light Instrumental Concert from the Studio. By Sydney Pearch and his Orchestra. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean and Rivercraft. 1-36 p.m. A Broadcast for School Students. Talk: "The Story of the British Empire." No. 3. Our Lady of the Snow. By Nripen Chatterjee. 2-6 Modern Bengali Song. By Baruna Deb. Kirtan. By Barl Deb. Piano Solo. By Rekha Deb. 2-36 Talk: "Literature and its place in Life." By Bishnu Sarma. 2-51 Sarode Solo By Ashu Kundu. 3-1 Talk: "Diets: Sick Room Cookery." By Bella Halder. 5-6 Letters and Riddles. Talk: "Napoleon as a child." Bengali Song. By Swarnalata Choudhuri. Talk: "Astronomy." By Narendra Nath Basu. Concert by the Happy Quartette. Conducted by Dadubhai. 6-6 Talk: "River Conservancy." By Mr. B. K. Basu. 6-21 Bhatiali Song by Chidananda Swami. 6-31 Modern Bengali Song by Saroj Kumar Roy. 6-41 SB Commercial News and Weather Report (In Bengali). 6-46 SB The News and Announcements 7-1 SB Commercial News and Weather Report (In English). 7-6 SB The News and Announcements. 7-21 SB Indian Theatrical Night Betar Natookey Dal Presents: "Ahuti." By the late Anaresh Mukherjee. Under the direction of B. K. Bhadra. Musical Interludes by the Betar Orchestra. Conducted by Tarak Nath Dey.

Phoi Programme

Wavelength 25.57m.

19-00 National Anthem—Opening announcement. 19-05 Music. 19-10 The lates news from Holland. 19-25 International cabaret programme. 19-45 Meeting of the Phohi club. 20-10 Popular gram. records. 20-25 International cabaret programme continued. 20-45 Dance music. 21-00 Close down—national anthem.

Java Programme

4-45 Light Gram. music. 9-00 Classical concert 9-40 For the Patients 10-00 Weather Report 10-03 Lunch music 11-20 News 11-30 Lunch music 12-00 Dance music 12-20 News 15-30 Light gram. music 16-00 Religious talk for the Children 16-45 The Hill Billies 17-00 News 17-20 Elck-wat-wils (Classical) 18-00 Gram. music 18-10 Talk, 18-30 Hawaiian music 19-00 Declamations 19-30 Popular programme 20-00 Dance music.

A MARATHI BOOK ON INDIAN MUSICIANS

(From A Correspondent)

Mr. Laxman Datatria Joshi of Poona had published in 1935 a book in Marathi called "History of Music Masters and Artists" in which he had attempted to give short sketches of Indian musicians. In referring to Khansaheb Abdul Karimkhan, the well-known Maharashtrian musician, the author had stated: "Khansaheb does not come from any wellknown family of Indian musicians, so people say the author himself has no information about this. But this much is true that his brother was playing Sarangi "(Indian fiddle)" Mr. Joshi had also stated in his book: "He has not got a large stock of songs, but when he sings an unknown Raga, he fails to make a good impression on the hearers. This is what people say. He had been associated with Rao Bahadur Deval for some days and he knows how to talk on "Shrootis."

Mr. Joshi has now publicly acknowledged that all these statements were oversided. In a letter signed by him and published in "Kesari" of the 1st December, the author acknowledges that these "references are not true and that they have created misunderstanding in the mind of the public about the popularity and knowledge of Indian music of Khansaheb." He has also announced that he will publish a correct version of the life of this musician in all the unsold copies and the second edition of the book.

LAHORE EDITOR IN CAR SMASH

PATIALA, Dec. 17.

Mr. G. S. Raghavan, Editor of the "People", Lahore was involved in a motor accident yesterday at Agana near Rajpura. He was removed immediately in a passing car to the State hospital at Rajpura, where first aid was rendered.

In the afternoon Sirdar K. M. Panikkar, Foreign Minister of Patiala, and Dr. Ambadi removed him to the Rajinder hospital, Patiala where he is making satisfactory progress. Mr. Raghavan sustained injuries in the head and face. His car was completely smashed.

CASA MONTESSORI CONCERT

(By An "Educationist.")

The "concert" was a private performance given on the 15th and the 16th of this month at the school premises, Middle Colaba. The performances at this concert formed a refreshing contrast and emphatically denoted the educational system of which they are the outcome, a system based on the free and unrestrained development of the natural and artistic individual impulses of the child-mind, unhampered by the overwhelming burden of the so-called (or miscalled) "modern" methods that are often an unintelligent and superficial hotch-potch of Montessori, Kindergarten and other systems, patched up with a show of mis-applied apparatus, imposing wrong methods on delicate minds.

Full credit must be ungrudgingly given to Mrs. D. Mehta, the Directress of the Casa Montessori, and to her assistants not merely for the meticulous care-taken in the get-up and arrangement of the items, but particularly for infusing the natural and buoyant spirits visible in the pupils who evidently enjoyed their own performance as much as, if not more, than, those who came to see it. The "Woodland Fantasy" formed charming and artistic tableau. Two items that strikingly brought home the facility with which the mind, at a very early stage, can be introduced to a true appreciation of the melody and the technique of music were "The Rhythmic Interpretation of Musical Notes" by Eurhythmics, where the children gave interpretations of the technical notations, (Crochets, Quavers, Minims etc.) and The Percussion Band wherein the pupils' harmonious accompaniment to a melody played on the piano proved their keen sense of hearing and appreciation of musical values that would do credit to some older ears. The Tap Dance that came in between these two items was clever and pretty, but it might have been more successful with a clearer musical accompaniment. The Cindrella Playlet was indeed the 'piece de resistance.' Even a veteran theatre-goer would have to scratch his head to hit on a performance that could come up to the level of this piece in spontaneous, natural acting. The intonation and pronunciations throughout this playlet should be an eye-opener and lesson to local educational institutions.

The Casa Montessori which restricts its accommodation to about 80 children only, both Indian and European, was established only two years ago by Mrs. D. Mehta, who after long educational experience in India went abroad and took her training and qualified under Madame Montessori; one of her assistants too has taken the same qualification.

PARSI XI FOR QUADRANGULAR

Homi Vajifdar Captains Team Which Will Give Europeans Good Fight

The Parsi Selection Committee has selected a fairly good team from the available talent at present among the Parsis in Bombay, to give the Europeans a good fight in the first round of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament commencing on December 22.

Homi Vajifdar, who will lead the team, is undoubtedly the best all round man of the side.

He has more than once successfully captained the Parsis in the Quadrangular matches.

The following is the team:-

H. J. VAJIFDAR (Captain).
S. H. M. COLAH (Vice Captain).
K. R. MEHERHOMJI
M. S. PATEL.
D. R. HAVEWALA.
S. M. PALSETIA.
J. B. KHOT.
J. B. PATEL.
N. F. CANTEENWALA.
J. M. BHAYA.
F. K. NARIMAN.

RESERVES.

F. E. Kapadia
K. K. Tarapore.
M. Mistry

STAR BOWLERS NOT FOR QUADRANGULAR

It is reliably understood that India's fast bowler, M. Nissar, will not be able to assist the Muslims in the coming Quadrangular Tournament, as he has not been able to get the requisite leave.

Amarsingh, the mainstay of Hindu attack will not also be available as he is prohibited under medical advice from taking part in the Quadrangulars. He has been advised to take complete rest.

PREPARATIONS AT FAIZPUR

Issue Of Tickets To R. C. Members

TILAK NAGAR, Dec. 15.

Tickets will be issued to the Members of the Reception Committee from the 18th instant. Those who have already become members of the Reception Committee, but are not in possession of the receipts should try to get them from those who enlisted them as Members. Tickets will only be issued on production of receipts or counterfoils.

The Railway authorities are fully co-operating with the Congress workers in providing all possible facilities to the visitors. Separate Third class waiting rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen are being built and waiting rooms for Higher Class passengers are now ready. Fifty new taps will supply water at the Railway Station. Balasaheb Kher who is incharge of the Reception of visitors at the station will have his Camp at Savda Station for three days.

SPECIAL HUT FOR MAHATMA

Mahatma Gandhi is expected here on the 20th instant. He will stay in the compound of Mr. Sonawalla's Ginning Mill where a special hut is constructed for his purpose, with three rooms and a kitchen. Pratap Sheth and Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj will stay in the same compound.

Construction work of the A.I.V.I.A. extension is almost complete and all the stalls are already booked. Village Industries Exhibits from Mysore and Travancore States will be exhibited. Concerts will be staged during the Session and a party of Gandharva Mahavidyalaya is arriving for that purpose.

SUSTAINS AND STRENGTHENS

—RESTORES TO HEALTH

IN convalescence, there is no food beverage comparable with "Ovaltine" for supplying the recuperative elements necessary to ensure the rapid return of health, strength and vitality.

Because of its supreme merit, "Ovaltine" is widely prescribed by doctors all over the world, and it is in regular use by the leading hospitals everywhere. No other food beverage has ever enjoyed such a world-wide popularity.

"Ovaltine" is a concentrated extraction, scientifically prepared from Nature's richest tonic foods. It combines the vitalizing and energy-giving properties of ripe barley malt and pure creamy cow's milk, together with valuable natural phosphatides and vitamins. This wealth of vital nourishment is unequalled for building up the depleted tissues and cells of the body and the nervous system.

Moreover, "Ovaltine" has a delicious flavour which makes it acceptable to the delicate palate.

There is nothing to equal "Ovaltine" for restoring health after illness, and its continued regular use will ensure the maintenance of vigorous health. *But it must be "Ovaltine," which is 100 per cent. pure natural nourishment. Unlike imitations, "Ovaltine" does not contain any cheap ingredient such as household sugar, which is added to give bulk and to cheapen the manufacturing costs. Always insist on "Ovaltine."*

OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Remember that "Ovaltine" is packed in tins containing 4½, 9 and 18 ounces. Compare these weights with imitations. "Ovaltine" gives more in quantity — more in quality — therefore more in value.

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

Sold by all Chemists and Stores

Agent: James Wright, 85a, Ripon Street, Calcutta; also at Bombay and Madras.

OE/192

"IDUL-FITAR" AT HOME

Mr. Agboatwala Entertains Muslim Friends

Reviving the practice of his father, Mr. Haji Ahmed Agboatwala, Honorary Secretary, Anjuman-i-Islam, gave an "at Home" on Thursday evening to celebrate "Idul-Fitar." Muslim citizens were present in large numbers and a festive spirit prevailed.

The 'At Home' was held on a lawn behind the Anjuman-i-Islam High School. The Lawn was appropriately decorated with multicoloured flags, bearing the Islamic Symbol of the Crescent and the Star on them.

The members of the Egyptian delegation were among those present.

The guests shook hands with, and embraced their friends, exchanged Id greetings, and spent a happy time partaking of the refreshments that had been sumptuously provided.

THE EXCELSIOR
At 6-30 & 10 P.M.
JOHN LODGE
In W. Somerset Maugham's
THE TENTH MAN
A Dynamic Drama.

Regal
THE LAST DAY
At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
RAPTUROUS FIRST LOVE!
HERBERT MARSHALL
RUTH CHATTERTON
in
GIRLS' DORMITORY
Introducing an exciting new personality, warm, refreshing, vital..!
SIMONE SIMON

CAPITOL
Today at 4 & 6-30 p.m. only
FOR LOVERS of Love AND LOVERS of Music!
HERE'S TO ROMANCE
a JESSE L. LASKY production with
NINO MARTINI
GENEVIEVE TOBIN
ANITA LOUISE
MARIA GAMBARELLI

THE CAPITOL
Direct from OPERA MILANO after a successful tour in Australia and South Africa—
GONSALEZ GRAND OPERA COMPANY
15 PRINCIPALS!
56 TALENTED ARTISTES!
Programme
Friday 18th, (10 p.m.) IL TROVATORE
Saturday 19th (6 p.m.) IL TROVATORE
(10 p.m.) LA TRAVIATA
Sunday 20th (6 p.m.) LA TRAVIATA
Monday 21st (10 p.m.) RIGOLETTA
Tuesday 22nd (10 p.m.) LA TOSCA
Wednesday 23rd (10 p.m.) LUCIA DI LAMMEMUIR
Thursday 24th (10 p.m.) FAUST
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Rs. 5-12, 3-6, 2-4 & 1-2.
Plans Open at the Theatre

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Magsar Shud 5, 1993
Muslim: Shavval 3, 1355
Parsi: Tir 13, 1306
Hightide: 2-34 14-31
Lowtide: 8-47 20-17
Sunrise: 7h 5m
Sunset: 6h 5m

Bombay Legislative Assembly and Council: Last day for receiving nomination papers, and scrutiny of nomination papers.

Municipal Schools Committee, 5-40 p.m.

Saturday, December 19.

S. S. Strathnaver with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Christmas Meeting, Fourth Day.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS

An ordinary meeting of the Managing Council of the G. D. C. C. will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the Committee's office.

VILE PARLE SANSKRIT PATHSHALA

On account of sudden and untimely death of Dr. Jivanlal D. Dhruv who expired on 16th instant, the Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala was closed on the 17th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer 'Taijin Maru' left Moji on December 13 and is due to arrive in Bombay on January 8 via the usual ports.

G. D. T. SCHOOL

The annual prize-distribution of the Gokhale Education Society's Shet D. G. T. High School, will be held at the People's Jinnah Hall to-day (Friday) at 6-15 p.m. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Mayor, will perside.

THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

Mr. Ardesher N. Bilimoria of Navsari will lecture in Gujarati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, today (Friday) and to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Our few superstitions."

'D' WARD INSPECTION

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of 'D' Ward will meet near Gowalia Tank Tram Terminus on Saturday, the 19th instant at 7 a.m. (B.T) to go round the Ward.

Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s.s. 'John Dewitt' via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Saturday the 19th and on Sunday the 20th instant at 6-30 p.m. respectively.

PRESIDENCY ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

The lecture by Miss G. J. Bahadurji on "The Personality of the Child" fixed for to-day (Friday) at which the Hon. Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola the President of the Bombay Legislative Council, was to preside is postponed to January.

The date will be announced later.

VICTORIA DIARY.

We have received from the Commercial Stationery and Printing Mart, Bombay, one pocket diary, one table diary, one table calendar and one blotting paper pad for 1937.

We have received a "Victory Diary for 1937" from Ram Narain Lal of Allahabad.

RAHNUMA-E-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-e-Mazdayasnan Sabha, a public lecture will be given to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street, Fort) when Dr. J. M. Unwalla Ph.D. will give a lecture on "Results of the last seasons excavations at Susa with a special reference to bronzes of the 25th Century B.C. and their relation to Louristan bronzes."

SILK MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

A special meeting of the Managing Committee of the Silk Merchants' Association was held on Thursday and passed a resolution of condolence expressing their sense of sorrow and sympathy to the members of his family at the sad and untimely demise of Dr. J. D. Dhruv F.R.C.S., who worked as Hon. Surgeon at the Dispensary of the Association, and the manifold services rendered to the Association were taken note of.

YOUTHS' ASSOCIATION

With regard to the ensuing Bombay Presidency Students' Conference the Youths' Association has passed the following resolution:

That the equal representation must be given to High School Students in the Committees and Sub-Committee's appointed or elected by the Bombay Presidency Students' Conference. If in the election of the Committees or Sub-Committees sufficient numbers of high school students are not elected then the same should be co-opted from among the High school students to give them sufficient representation.

KALISHANKER BAJPAI ANNIVERSARY

The sixth death anniversary of Pt. Kalishanker Bajpai will be observed to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of Sri Satya Narayan Mandir, Fergusson Road, Worli.

PROGRAMME

The floral tributes will be followed by the inauguration of 'Sri Kalishanker Hindi Pathshala' at the B. D. D. Chawls No. 33, when Lala Kedarnath Sharma will preside and Sjt. K. F. Nariman will declare open the Pathshala.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"The Tenth Man" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Girls' Dormitary" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Manzil". Daily at 2-15, 5-15, and 8 p.m.
CAPITOL—On the stage Italian Grand Opera Coy "Il Trovatore" at 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Janma Bhoomi" Daily at 2-30, 5-15 and 8 p.m.
PATHE—"Swing Time" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—""Chhaya" Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m.
KOHINOOR—""Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
THE EMPIRE—"The Crime of Dr. Forbes" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m.
KRISHNA—The "Awakening" Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Manmohan" Daily at 2-45, 5-15 and 8 p.m.
PLAZA—"Little Colonel" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Call of the Soul" Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m.

DATTA JAYANTI FESTIVAL

Sri Datta Jayanti festival will be celebrated at Parekh Building, New Queen's Road, from 8 to 10 p.m. every night from 21st to 27th instant.

A. E. S. HIGH SCHOOL

The annual social gathering of the above school will be held to-day (Friday) in the Saraswati Hall of the School at 4-30 p.m. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mayor of Bombay will preside and distribute the prizes.

AIR MAIL NOTICE

As the Imperial Airways East bound plane due to arrive Karachi on Thursday the 17th instant 1936, has been delayed for 24 hours the London-India air mails which were due to be received in Bombay on the 18th December 1936 will be received here and issued for delivery by the Bombay General Post Office at 15-30 hours on the 19th December 1936 in the ordinary course.

The latest hours of posting air mail correspondence for Hyderabad Deccan and Madras at the Bombay G. P. O. will be as shown below:

Ordinary correspondence: 11-30 hours on 19-12-1936.

Registered correspondence: 11-00 hours on 19-12-1936.

HINDU RELIEF COMMITTEE

The following person is reported to be missing:—

Ganpat, aged 10 years, residing at 34-35 Popatwadi, 2nd floor, is missing since 10 p.m. of 16th December 1936. He wears a shirt and a pant. His father is a peon, working in the office of Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Any information about the missing person will be thankfully received by the Secretary of the Hindu Relief Committee at his office at Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All-India Shia Majlises Lectures

(From A Correspondent)
Delhi. (By Mail)

Shia Majlises on a grand scale will be held on December 26, 27, 28 and 29 in Delhi in the premises of the Shia Jamma Mosque, Kashmere Gate, Delhi at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. and other religious lectures at 7-30 p.m. daily on Islamic subjects in the light of the life of Imam Hussain the Great Martyr of Islam outside Ajmere Gate, Delhi under the auspices of the Shia Majlis League, Delhi.

ARCHERY FEATS BY BARODA GIRLS

The pupils of the Arya Kanya Maha Vidyalaya, Baroda, gave a demonstration of physical culture and archery display at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Thursday evening.

Lady Motibai Damodar Mahadevji presided over the function.

The demonstration was much appreciated, specially the archery display.

At present the institution has 325 girls on its rolls and they receive general instruction and are also taught domestic science. As is evident their physical education is taken well in hand.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair and the patrons the function terminated.

TRAVELLERS TO IRAN WARNED

The Director of Information writes:

The Iraq Pilgrimage Report for 1935 issued by the Indian Section of the British Consulate at Bagdad warns travellers to Iran that their visa should mention specifically all persons travelling on the same passport as there is otherwise a possibility of difficulties being raised by the Iranian police or passport authorities

Mails for Seychelles, British and Portuguese East Africa Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Union of South Africa, Lourenzo, Marques, Rhodesia and Nyasaland per s.s. 'Karanja' will be accepted at the Bombay General Post Office as shown below:—

Parcel mail upto 5 p.m. on Tuesday the 22nd instant.

Registered and unregistered correspondence upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 23rd instant.

Registered and unregistered correspondence only for Mauritius, Reunion, and Madagascar Ports, will also be accepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 23rd instant for despatch by the above steamer.

SIR CURRIMBHOY TRUST BENEFITS

Justice Kania Gives Interpretation Of Contentious Clause

Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court heard the suit filed by Bai Labai, daughter of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim (first Baronet) in connection with the administration of a trust of Rs. One lakh. The defendants were Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and others.

By clause 14 of his will, the late Sir Currimbhoy instructed his executors and trustees to set apart Rs. one lakh in trust and to utilise the income thereof for the maintenance of his daughters and their heirs. The construction of this clause was the main point in the suit.

His lordship, in the course of his judgment, observed that the clause in question provided that the trustees should distribute the income from the trust fund among the progeny of the daughters who applied for help. The trustees should not allow the interest to accumulate.

His lordship then dealt with another point.

Was the clause so worded as to disclose an intention on the part of the testator that the trust should be only for the benefit of those of his daughters and their heirs who were in straightened circumstances?

His lordship held that on a proper construction of the clause, it was left to the daughters to decide whether or not they would receive the benefit of the fund and to apply for the same.

PRESENTS TO HUSBAND

Recovery Decree Granted To Wife After Dissolution Of Marriage

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court heard the suit filed by Khorshedbai Hormusji Marolia, a Parsi woman to recover Rs. 887 and certain ornaments from Rustomji Edulji Patel

The plaintiff was married to the defendant in November, 1933. According to her, after the betrothal and before the marriage, her father had given to the defendant presents of gold and silver ornaments furniture and cash. In 1935, on her petition, the Parsi Matrimonial Court had dissolved her marriage with the defendant.

The plaintiff contended that as her marriage was now dissolved, she was entitled to recover the presents given to her and to the defendant on the occasion of their marriage, which were in the possession of the latter.

Mr. J. C. Forbes instructed by Messrs. Choksey and Co. appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant was not present nor was he represented.

Mr. Forbes, in his arguments for the plaintiff, cited certain authorities and also relied on a book by the late Sir Jeevanji Jamshedji Mody dealing with the social customs of the Parsis.

His lordship observed that the Court would accept the evidence of an expert but could not regard the opinion expressed in a book as an authority.

After hearing the evidence of the plaintiff and her father, his lordship granted a decree as asked for by the plaintiff.

RADIO AND CABLE RECREATION CLUB

Great Enthusiasm Displayed At Annual Athletic Meeting

The Radio and Cable Recreation Club held its third annual Athletic Meeting on the Cooperage, on Sunday last. There were 21 well-chosen and keenly contested events, which included handicap events for veterans, officers and sepoys. The large number of entrants in the ladies' and childrens' events made these items very popular and amusing. The members of the Club and their guests, nearly 500 in all, attended the sports and made it a great success.

THE WINNERS.

M. Griffiths secured the coveted Challenge Trophy—The Rahimtoola Chinoy Challenge Cup—with an aggregate of 24 points, while V. Noronha, the holder of the Challenge Cup for the past two years, was the runner-up with an aggregate of 17 points. The most interesting event during the Athletic meeting was the 220 Yards Run, in which Griffiths sprang a surprise by defeating V. Noronha and returning the good timing of 23-4/5 secs. Mention must also be made of T. Pinto for his splendid finish in the one mile. His careful harbouring of strength for the final spurt enabled him to win easily with a lead of about 50 yards from the next competitor. The timing returned for this event was 5 mins. 12-3/5 secs. The Tug of War proved to be a very interesting event, in which four evenly-balanced teams participated. The "B" team, captained by Mr. C. Picot, was the winner.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Shortly after the last event, Mr. C. Picot, the Chairman of the Club, introduced the President, Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy. Sir Rahimtoola congratulated the winners and wished better luck to the losing competitors.

IN AND AROUND —BOMBAY—

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

The Quadrangular Chances

Bombay will have the cricket carnival from to-morrow afternoon, when the premier tournament in India commences on the Azad Maidan. While the Quadrangular contest this year will evoke greater interest in view of the equal strength of all the four contesting teams, Cricket fans will not have the benefit of seeing many of their favourites in action. Amarsingh, the Hindu all-rounder, has been prohibited from playing, while information has been received to the effect that Nissar, India's fast bowler, will not be able to assist his side. Major C. K. Nayudu, the idol of Bombay fans, is in America, while his brother is in England. Ramaswami of Madras, who was of great help to Indians in their tour in England will not be able to come. Several other surprises are in store for the cricket fans, as many well-known players may not come in view of their inability to get leave. All this leads one to only one conclusion that the European team, which has been considered the weakest in the past few years, will be putting on the field the strongest side, helped, as they will be, by professionals, who are at present in this country. The indications are that they may become the champions for the year.

Smoking In Buses

About two months ago, the management of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company wrote to the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association that they were painting the boards intimating to the passengers travelling by buses to smoke only in the rear seats. So far nothing seems to have been done and the non-smoking passengers have to put up with the grievance every day. There is hardly a bus running in the city from morning till late at night where the rule regarding smoking is not violated. The conductors as well as Inspectors do not take notice of the smokers in the front seats. Those who are bored with the nauseating smoke either have to put up with the nuisance or shift from the seats if they find it convenient to do so. The question arises how long this state of things is to go on. It was time the Tramway Company's officials speeded up the painting of the boards, at least, in the interest of the non-smoking passengers who are not few and also in the interest of peace and good will which are always breached when friction occurs between the conductors and the smokers at the instance of the non-smokers.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

The Catholic population in the suburbs nearly every Sunday celebrates a feast. Last Sunday I am told the parishioners of St. Francis Church, Vile Parle celebrated the feast of their patron with great pomp ceremony and devotion.

In the morning the Solemn High Mass was celebrated. The Church was crowded with parishioners all dressed in their best.

In the evening a religious drama in Marathi, depicting the life of St. Sebastian was most creditably performed by the Sodalists of the Church. For this occasion Mr. J. B. Fernandez, Oriental Translator to the Bombay Government presided.

At the conclusion the President congratulated the performers on their brilliant performance and said that more could be done to promote this activity by establishing Catholic centres. After a vote of thanks by Mr. P. J. Misquitta the gathering made for home after having thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

NEED FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Facilities for social amenities are increasing in the suburbs. This can be proved by the increase in the number of Clubs and Gymkhanas. These Clubs and Gymkhanas are gaining popularity by leaps and bounds. These institutions provide every facility, especially sports. They have libraries too, but with a limited amount of books.

As the suburbs expand, they are growing literally, various new amenities are being provided for, but one amenity about which I have commented many a time, in this column has been neglected—Public reading rooms. A reading room in each municipal area would I am sure be widely patronised. There could be opened at a nominal fee and must be kept open throughout the day, when the public could read newspapers, magazines and other journals at their leisure. In our city nearly every area has a library and these all always well patronised. This is a civic amenity and the municipalities might pay more attention to this need.

As the Bandra Municipality claims to be the most progressive municipality in the suburbs I would suggest that they give the lead, which I think will be followed by the smaller municipalities. To start with one of our wealthy citizens of Bandra might come forward with a handsome donation. I am sure the public will appreciate this.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus on and from 1st October 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 45
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	20 55
Madras Express	10 15	13 45
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 55	18 55
Poona Mail	11 43	15 30
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 10
Poona Fast Passenger	17 0	11 50
Poona Express	19 38	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 0

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from 1st October 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	—
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail on Saturdays only) for passengers for Europe at 8 55

RAJARAM COLLEGE ANNUAL FUNCTIONS

Report Throws Light On Kolhapur Ruler's Liberal Educational Policy

(From Our Correspondent)
Kolhapur Dec 16

The 56th annual day and prize distribution functions of the Rajaram College were held on Saturday and Sunday last.

The Rajasaheb of Miraj who is an Old Boy of the Rajaram College presided and distributed the prizes to the successful students. Principal M. L. Tannan of Bombay was the guest of honour and delivered the address.

The report which was read by Prin. Dr. Balkrishna at the beginning of the function, shows that on account of the liberal educational policy of the Kolhapur Maharaja, the Rajaram College has been making continuous progress in all directions and before long Kolhapur promises to become the proud seat of a new university to be named after the illustrous founder of the Maratha Empire, namely the great Shivaji. Their Highnesses Shri. Rajaram Chhatrapati, Shri. Aisaheb, Shri Akkasaheb Maharaj and Shri Shaliniraje of Devas were present. Before the gathering broke the Maharajasaheb thanked his guests in a suitable speech.

Kalyan Resident Magistrate Transferred

Mr. Manibhai Gandabhai Naik the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan is transferred to Ahmedabad as Huzur Mamlatdar according to the latest Bombay Government Gazette.

PATHE Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m. 'Ph. 41561.
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"The Way You Look To-night"
"Pick Yourself Up"
"A Fine Romance"
"Never Gonna Dance"
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SAT. NEXT
KEEP YOUR EYE ON THIS BLONDE BANDIT. SHE'S
AFTER THE WORLD'S BIGGEST DIAMOND
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WITH
SIR GUY STANDING
GERTRUDE MICHAEL
RAY MILLAND
IT'S ANOTHER "DESIRE"
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What is more, the FOOD IODINE and the important minerals together normalize and regulate the thyroid and other internal glands—a matter of vital importance since a poor condition of these glands is the chief cause of systemic disorders such as goitre and rheumatism—conditions which "VIKELP" Tablets correct. Moreover they build up resistance against malaria.
Try "VIKELP" Tablets for 10 days and notice the difference—how much better you sleep; how constipation vanishes; how stomach gas, acidity and after-eating distress are eliminated; how firm flesh appears in place of scrawny hollows—and the new energy, strength and vigour it brings you.
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1936

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

"Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in India, 1933-35" is the title of a Report just published by the Government of India; and it purports to give a co-ordinated account of agricultural activities which should provide a handy book of reference, useful alike to practical agriculturists and those interested in public affairs. It claims to be a record of the various principal investigations in agricultural and veterinary science in progress throughout India and of the results of the application of these researches and the benefit accruing therefrom to the cultivator. Reports of this type generally mention a large number of things undertaken by various research centres, but past experience makes one sceptical as to whether these activities lead to appreciable practical results in the shape of real economic benefit to the cultivator. One has often to be content with the hope that all these efforts will not altogether go in vain. We have no reason to believe that the report in question contains any uncommon features, but we have reason to hope that in the years to come stern necessity for agricultural improvement and the increasing attention given to it by the public and Government alike will enable research workers to show better practical results.

Urgent Need

The need for agricultural research in various directions in a country like India is undeniable. But true advanced research is costly and beyond the means of many Provincial Governments. And unless the Central Government finance centralised research more liberally and secure better coordination with research in the provinces it is vain to expect speedy desirable results. It is also necessary to send out more research scholars to foreign countries to study first-hand and in a thoroughly practical manner the progress made in those countries. It should not, however, be inferred from all this that agriculture in India is backward mainly for want of advanced research. The greatest and most urgent need in India is the popularisation of the practical results that agricultural research has already achieved. And both Central and Provincial Governments should give more attention to this aspect of the question.

The Only Solution

Popularising the results of research already achieved is mainly a question of propaganda, of popular agricultural instruction and, in the last analysis, of funds. By propaganda we do not mean the boosting of what Government have done. The best propaganda is in the form of numerous demonstration farms where the cultivator is helped to see, with his own eyes, how he can produce a better crop through means that are available to him. It is obvious that such demonstration work should, wherever possible, be coupled with lessons in scientific farming, given both orally and through periodical bulletins. There should be a large number of agricultural schools providing varied courses of instruction to suit varying local needs. All this means far more funds than Government have so far expended on agricultural improvement. It also means that the Ministers in charge of agriculture and education and finance, indeed, all Ministers, should be truly representative of and responsible to the people and should have real power to carry out into practice schemes of reform discussed in official reports. Finally, what hope is there of the cultivator showing any enthusiasm for improved scientific farming if he is allowed to remain sunk in illiteracy and indebtedness and crushed under an unconscionably heavy load of land revenue? What hope is there for him when Government, instead of attempting to raise the prices, depress them by forcing up the exchange and then say: "No more monkeying with the ratio?" That brings us back once again to the fundamental fact that there is no salvation for the peasants unless they have their full share in the governance of their own country.

A Grave Situation

Sensational events in China, the result of detention by "rebels" of Chiang-kai-Shek—have been developing rapidly into an imminent civil war. If such a war does start on any considerable scale, the responsibility will entirely be Nanking's. Reports that are coming are naturally more or less biassed against the "rebels." But even they make a number of things clear. The origin of the revolt is a patriotic desire to free China from Japanese aggression. Chinag-kai-Shek was detained for that purpose. That General Chang Hsuch-liang is moved by public duty and not by personal ambition and that he is not necessarily after the blood of the Chinese Dictator is amply proved by a Reuter message from Nanking itself according to which Mr. Donald, in a report, "describes the dramatic interview between Chang Hsueh-liang and Chiang-kai-Shek in which the former entreated the latter to accept his proposals, particularly an alliance with the Soviet against Japan. Chiang-kai-Shek, however, declared that it was impossible at present. This shows why "intensive negotiations" were necessary for the release of Chiang, but it also shows that the rebels desired neither a civil war nor the head of the Dictator.

The other side, however, has been precipitating matters with significant recklessness. Instead of negotiating Nanking, led now by two Generals, has sent a large punitive force to suppress the patriotic revolt even at the risk of losing Chiang's life. This has been done against the advice of Mr. Donald and inspite of the entreaties of Chiang-kai-Shek's relatives and while Dr. Soong, Chiang's brother-in-law, is on his way to Sianfu. Why have these two generals refused to give a chance to take this desperate step knowing that they are forcing a civil war and rendering the murder of the leader inevitable if not at the hands of the "rebel" General by the more hot-headed among his followers who will of course be disorganised if the punitive expedition" succeeds? The answer seems to be that the two Nanking Generals have personal ambitions of succeeding to Chiang; as soon as Chiang is out of the way they will try to wear his crown fighting between themselves in the process and plunging the country into a real civil war indeed. There is only one hope of China escaping the impending calamity. Chiang's co-prisoner has flown to Nanking with a letter from the Dictator. All depends on the contents of the letter and the reaction of the Nanking Generals to that letter.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE EDUCATED

Through A Student's Eye

BY HOSHANG DARASHAW DOONGAJI

II.

The whole problem of unemployment, as Mr. E. Gavin Jones writes in his Memorandum before the Sapru Committee, turns round the question of raising the standard of living of the masses. The modern state is no less an economic than a political organism. The hopes of the educated class are linked up with the destiny of the masses. We need not enter into the causes of an abnormally low standard of life of the masses, for they are known to everyone who is interested in Indian economics. It will here suffice to say that the catastrophic fall in agricultural prices by over 37 per cent from 1929 to 1935 has further lowered a low standard of life. Export of gold from India of over 290 crores of rupees is indicative of the acute economic distress of rural India. The Government must by various measures, such as remission and suspension of revenue, loan of seeds, implements and money,etc., alleviate this distress before it can solve the problem of the educated unemployed, for the peasant is the backbone of our national economy. An immediate devaluation of the rupee from 1sh. 6d. to 1sh. 4d. will immensely help in this connection by raising prices by 12½ per cent, consequently reducing to that extent the burden of his obligations. A revival of the prosperity of the masses will increase the demand for manufactured goods, will develop trade and commerce and incidentally make room for the employment of our educated class.

Reform Of Education

But, first, the educated class must be made employable. The whole educational system must be made practical. "Mechanics and and mechanical engineering should be taught to at least one quarter of the total number of students in the various grades of educational institutions, as they are an essential equipment for practical work in agriculture, industries, transport, and other occupations. A large number of business schools and colleges should be set up as it is done in America to teach business finance, administration, and accountancy." For more detailed suggestions to reform the present system of education, Sir M. Visveswaraya's 'Planned Economy for India' m ay be very profitably consulted). What is necessary is that the educational system should be so reformed that it may help the students to procure decent employment.

Industrialisation

This is not enough. The whole crux of the problem is, in the words of Sir M. Visveswaraya, that in an age of machinery and manufacture our country is becoming increasingly ruralised. A policy of extensive industrialisation is indispensable to improve the economic condition of the people. We have ample resources and labour. Only state protection and aid is required to bring forth the necessary capital, as it is witnessed by the phenominal progress of our industries during the last fifteen years. However, we must take special care to develop those industries, like manufacture of bulbs, apparatus, acids, (preferably Sulphuric Acid) medicines, etc., which can absorb the services of our trained men (like B.Sc.s.). A bold policy of industrialisation will relieve the excessive pressure on the soil, will raise the standard of living of the masses, which, we cannot often repeat, is the first condition of our economic progress.

Financing Of Remedial Measures

All these measures mean money, and a good deal of it too. Mr. Gavin Jones is of opinion that the currency can be easily inflated to the extent of Rs. 50 crores without destroying confidence in the note issue. "Prima facie" such an inflation will raise the price level and stimulate industry and enterprise. Moreover, the present time is ideally opportune for the floating of new loans. The Government of India's credit is so high, it can borrow money so easily, that it has reduced the rate of interest on Postal Savings from 2½ to 2 per cent. Finally, an export duty on gold can also bring a fat sum to the Government and at the same time appease Indian public opinion by checking the huge flow of gold from the country.

Responsibility Of The Educated

The educated, however, should not shirk their responsibility in the matter. They should exhibit a real spirit of unity and more willingness to work. They should form an All-India Students' Employment Bureau, on the lines of the Trade Union Congress, to prevent competition among them and to demand better wages. They should not hanker after government posts exclusively. They must develop a business consciousness, and those among them who have

(Continued on page 8 Col. 5)

Princes And Federation

What They Expected And What They Get

By FAIR PLAY
II.

I shall substantiate here what the Princes meant by Federation by giving a few abstracts from the speeches made by the Princes and Representatives of the States at the first Round Table Conference.

"To put it otherwise, by Federation, we mean an arrangement entered into by us and by British India jointly under which, while British India manages those affairs that exclusively concern it and while the Indian States manage those affairs that exclusively concern them and while the Crown discharges such function in India as a reserve to it, the Crown, British India and the Indian States join together in a system which provides for the joint management and joint control of matters that jointly concern the two sides of India."—H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala.

"Thirdly, we stand without compromise on our Treaty rights and all that they involve. Those Treaties are with the British Crown and obviously cannot be transferred to any other authority without our free agreement and assent."—H. H. The Maharaja of Bikaner.

"I will content myself with stating that we seek no new territories. We seek no new powers but the practical application of our Treaties and Alliances—Consecrated by several Proclamations and speeches from Queen Victoria and all the succeeding sovereigns of England, the British Parliament and Viceroys to the present day."—H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala.

"We the Ruling Princes are prepared to federate so long as our internal autonomy is preserved and our present hardships are remedied. We the Ruling Princes are jealous of interference by others in our method of Government."—H. H. the Maharaja of Nawanagar.

"We, therefore, attach the utmost importance to the establishment of a Supreme Court with full powers to entertain and adjudicate upon all disputes of a justificable nature as our rights and obligations guaranteed under our Treaties."—H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner.

Princes' Note

In course of discussion the Princes had to modify their conception of Federal Union but its essence there was no modification in so far as they meant that their union with British India was by way of an Alliance. They wanted to make this position clear when the Government of India Bill was brought before the Parliament. Apart from the question of details, the Princes made no secret of the fact that their opinion with British India on Federal constitution would be on a Treaty basis and not an organic union of the various units of the Federation. This point is made absolutely clear if we carefully read the various amendments which the Princes suggested to clause 6 of the bill. Here I shall give a few extracts from the note which the Princes submitted to the Political Department, the note which is published as White Paper —Views of the Indian States on Government of India Bill:

"The documents of 1818 by which several States parted with their external and foreign relations in consideration of their being adequately protected from both foreign aggression and internal upheaval were regarded as treaties of mutual friendship, amity and alliance. The proposed documents of 1935, by which the States are asked further to transfer some of their internal sovereignty as well to His Majesty the King, as a result of proposals regarding Federation discussed between representatives of His Majesty's Government, of British India and of the "Rulers of Indian States under the suzerainty of His Majesty", are only to be Treaties of Accession. The Princes are asked to execute and sign these Instruments of Accession, without regard to the derogation of their position from allies and absolute rulers in their own territories to rulers under suzerainty of the other party to the alliance. This undermining process is to be kept up and strengthened under the force of Judge-made laws and new political theories, while reinforcing the claims of paramountcy by the same device. It is very natural that the Princes should have serious objections to this process of gradual decline in their political status. The Princes had only agreed to federate in the interests of the Empire".

Views of the Indian States on Government of India Bill (Vide P 20)

Definition Of Paramountcy

"The Chamber of Princes have from the very outset urged a satisfactory settlement of the claims of paramountcy to be a condition precedent to the accession of the States to any Federation. Among the essential conditions they had laid down from time to time the one treating with a definition of Paramountcy has been made a 'sine quo non' to any Federation. They have consistently asked that "the sovereignty and autonomy of their States shall be fully respected and guaranteed and there shall be no interference, direct or indirect, with the internal autonomy of their States". It is regretted that no effective steps have been taken so far to reach a settlement of the question of Paramountcy which has justly been considered by the Princes to be one of vital importance".

Views of the Indian States on Government of India Bill (Vide P. 18).

The Secretary of State was not slow to appreciate and realise what the Princes wanted and his Memorandum on the Princes' claim shows how cheaply the labours of Princes that met in Bombay in February 1935 were brushed aside.

Keith's View

In spite of very strong protests by the States no substantial alterations were made in clause 6 of the Government of India Bill. In this respect the words of so high an authority on constitutional law as Dr. Keith will show the nature of these items:—

"The Princes seem to have desired to establish the point that the Act should be in force in each State solely by the authority of Instrument of accession. Obviously if there were any substance in the view of the Princes, it was impossible to give effect to it and the position was dealt with merely by verbal changes; and the clause, as altered, provides that a ruler "accedes to the federation as established by the Act" instead of accepting the Act. It may be doubted if the position of the Princes is in any way improved by the change of the phrase".

A constitutional History of India —by A. B. Keith.

The Present Position

Now let us examine how far the anticipations of the Princes are met by the Act.

1. Section 6 of the Act makes it abundantly clear that the Union of the States and the Provinces of British India is not merely that of an alliance or of a confederacy but is completely organic and so far as federal sphere is concerned there is absolute elimination of political boundaries separating the units. Federation of India emerges as one political unit and the boundaries of the federating units exist for local administrations.

2. Concerning the legislature the States no doubt get a little high percentage in the Upper House, they are decidedly in minority in the Legislature. It is against the traditions of the States to show a united front or to work in harmony and unity; and there appears no chance for the States forming themselves into an organised party. In democratic constituency generally the parties are formed on national lines having nation-wide programmes; the constitutions of the world have still to show a party formed on geographical considerations. On all important issues coming before the Legislature the representatives of the States will unite with groups of British Indian representatives whose interests may be identical with those of State representatives. It is therefore, not possible for the States to form themselves into one party if they think to do so. In

(Continued on page 11 Col 4)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

A REVEALING INCIDENT

We do not know what eminently Edenesque explanation Captain Eden will give of the incident in which a British steamer was involved off the Portuguese Coast. The British merchant vessel in question has reported that she was signalled to and asked her origin and destination by the German "pocket battleship" the "Deutschland." The presence of a German warship near Spain has been defended on the excuse of protecting German subjects. But what is the "Deutschland" doing cruising about and asking questions of merchant vessels? The incident makes it more than clear that Nazi Germany has not only recognised Franco and helped him non-officially, but she is also officially co-operating with him with her military and naval resources. Mr. Eden, however, is still, we dar say, suffering from Russo-phoebia.

HYPOCRISY

Mr. Eden declared rather bravely in the House of Commons that "it was not the British Government's intention to accord "de jure" recognition to the annexation of Abyssinia". No one, we are afraid, will grow ecstatic over this evidence of Britain's loyalty to the obligations of "law". The world knows only too well how Abyssinia, the League of Nations and International Law and Morality were betrayed to Italy by those very people who were the loudest in threatening Signor Mussolini. Moreover, to seek to differentiate between "de jure" and "de facto" is mere hypocrisy.

FIRST THINGS FIRST

The speech delivered by Mr. M. N. Roy in reply to the public reception accorded to him at the Congress House on Wednesday evening was marked by a characteristic realism. In the public statement he issued immediately after his release from a long incarceration Mr. Roy advised his countrymen to close up their ranks, and he himself gave the lead by forthwith joining the Congress. After what he has seen and heard of the political movement during the last month, Mr. Roy is, if anything, confirmed in his views. He deprecated in his recent speech the tendency to raise remote and purely intellectual issues. His one message was; Do not talk, but act. The peroration of Mr. Roy's speech was particularly significant: "I am a Communist and I have realised that I have to travel a long way before I could think of communism in India. That is why I have joined the Congress to carry on freedom's struggle." These are the words of a man who was one of Lenin's trusted comrades, and who probably knows more of Communism and cognate subjects than anybody else in India. May it be hoped, therefore, that these very pertinent remarks will finally silence the many unnecessary and fruitless controversies which are being conducted for the last few months regarding issues which have no immediate bearing on our national struggle? Let us all learn to place first things first.

NO RELIEF

In a brief but critical statement on Mr. Binder's Report, Mr. Tayab Ali, leader of the Zanzibar Indians, shows in a convincing manner that the Report, "not only does not promise any substantial relief or concessions to the Zanzibar Indians, but it actually threatens the loss of their existing rights." He has reason to fear that if the Zanzibar Indians fail in their protests, the position of Indians in other colonies or protectorates is bound to suffer in consequence. That is a fact which both the public and the Government in India will do well to bear in mind. Indians, who import 40 per cent. of the cloves grown in Zanzibar, can and ought to see that the interests of their countrymen in the island are not sacrificed.

WOMEN'S PROTEST

At a public meeting held under the presidentship of Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh the women of Bombay have recorded an emphatic protest against certain foul aspersions cast on the character of the patriotic Rani of Jhansi in a book by a British author named Philip Cox. Protests like this have been recorded by men and women in various parts of the country but it is doubtful if Government propose to take any action in the matter. The women of India should note this carefully and realise that mere verbal protests cannot be of any avail. Government will respect public opinion only if it is responsible to the people. It is up to women, therefore, to realise that the one way to redress the many grievances of India is to help the Congress in its struggle for a fully responsible government.

SWALLOWED GOLD RING OUTRIGHT

Suspect, Confined in Police Hospital, remanded.
—Headline.

We know of an incident in which a whole country's gold wealth was swallowed and the avowed "suspect" is none the worse for it. Indeed, he is doing very well indeed because of it

* * * *

"It is as you say, not usual for a Governor to visit a taluka town."

Altogether unusual. So much so that we couldn't have believed it were it not for the fact that the quotation is from a speech of his Excellency the Bombay Governor himself in reply to an address from the Dholka Municipality.

* * * *

But what is the world coming to? If serious breaches of British Raj traditions are perpetrated at such revolutionary tempo, the Governor of a Province may actually visit for half an hour a real Indian village within the space of twenty-five years

* * * *

"It is," says a correspondent, "against the traditions of the (Indian) States to show a united front or to work in harmony and unity."

We do earnestly hope their Highnesses will unflinchingly hold fast to their princely tradition. Amen

* * * *

The London "Times" regards the termination by India of the Ottawa Agreement as due to "political manoeuvring."

Quite so, because it was designed to defeat an Imperialist manoeuvre.

* * * *

The paper also draws attention "to the close inter—connection of commercial prosperity in India and the United Kingdom."

There has never been any doubt about that close inter-connection —in inverse proportion.

* * * *

German official circles declare that the Portuguese coast incident involving the warship 'Deutschland' and British merchant vessel was "merely a friendly greeting misinterpreted."

And, what is more Mr. Anthony Eden will accept this explanation. In fact he would have accepted it quite as readily if the "friendly greeting" had taken the shape of a definitely warm and explosive salutation.

* * * *

We admire these Nazis. Not only have they got the measure of what is grandly described as "British Foreign Policy." They seem to possess a certain sense of humour as well.

* * * *

According to our London correspondent, it is Sir John Simon, himself who is reported to have advised ex-King Edward that the Cabinet would favour his morganatic marriage.

If this is true, is Sir John a member of the "exotic society" which was denounced by the London "Times" or is he one of those irreligious men whom His Grace then Archbishop of Canterbury chastised on the wireless?

* * * *

A small informal dinner, we note, was held a few days ago in the House of Commons, the principal guests being the British Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition and the American Ambassador.

It was decided to form a Parliamentary Committee, one of the objects of which will be, BELIEVE IT OR NOT, to "make contacts with American visitors to Britain."

* * * *

Sentimental Bachelor Friend: 'Ah, if I had your wife no one would be happier than I!'

Mr. Henpeck: 'Oh, yes—I would!'

* * * *

'What is the matter, my little man?' asked a sympathetic stranger of a small boy whom he saw crying in the street.

'Please, sir, my dog's dead,' sobbed the boy.

'Well,' said the man, 'you mustn't make such trouble of it. My grandmother died last week, and I'm not crying.'

'No,' said the boy, 'but you didn't bring her up from a pup!'

Liberation Of Peasants Through Swaraj

Roy Greets Kisan Marchers To Faizpur

Encouraging Sign Of Awakening Among Tillers Of Soil

BOMBAY: Dec. 17.

Mr. M. N. Roy has sent the following message to the organisers of the Kisan March to Faizpur:—

The peasantry is the backbone of Indian society. The entire social structure primarily rests upon the labour of the tillers of the soil. Yet they themselves live a life of misery, deprived even of the most elementary necessities of human existence. That is an intolerable condition which must end. The peasantry must be liberated from the clutches of the landlord and money-lenders.

The Peasants' March to Faizpur is an encouraging sign of the awakening of the peasantry. It will bring the peasants into close contact with the Indian National Congress that is with National struggle for independence. For without national independence, the peasants can never be liberated from the clutches of the landlords and money-lenders. I send my heartiest greetings to the bold standard-bearers of the peasant movement which heralds the long delayed revolts of the Indian peasantry.

BAN ON PEASANT MARCHERS

Songs Prohibited Under Sec. 144

NANDGAON, December 17.

The Kisan Marchers to Faizpur reached to-day at Nandgaon, 15 miles from Manmad. The marchers were taken in a procession headed by Dr. Pawar and Congress workers, Dr. Bhutekar, a promnent peasant leader, accompanied the March.

A huge meeting attended by thousands of peasants was held here. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Bhutekar, and Mr. Pendse who advocated the necessity for starting a strong peasant movement to fight against imperialism and capitalism. This was possible only when the Congress was democratised.

The number of the marchers is now more than 100. They start for Nayadongri to-morrow.

"It is reported that songs by the Marchers have been prohibited under section 144."—United Press.

KISAN MARCHERS AT KOPARGAON

NASIK, December 17.

The Faizpur Kisan Marchers have arrived in Kopargaon after 3 days' journey on foot covering 43 miles. The marchers were welcomed at all places they halted and were kindly received. Peasants both men and women greeted the Marchers as they journeyed and wished them success.

At Belapur, Rahate and Kopargaon, public meetings were held and were addressed by Messrs Lalji Pendse, Fotnis, Bhuskuti and others.

At Belapur, Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, presiding over a meeting assured the peasants that the Congress would do everything in its power to solve the problems of the agriculturists.

Mr. Indulal Yajnik advised the peasants to form Unions and organize themselves.—United Press.

A. I. KISAN COMMITTEE

PATNA, Dec. 17.

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, Secretary of the A. I. Kisan Committee announces that the All-India Kisan Committee meets at Faizpur in the forenoon of 25th December and the Subjects Committee the same afternoon.

The Second session of the All-India Kisan Congress will be held on the 26th afternoon and 27th morning.—United Press.

WATER PROBLEM SOLVED

TILAK NAGAR, (Congress Camp) Dec. 17.

A branch of the Eastern Khandesh Co-operative Bank was opened here to-day.

The water problem has been solved by the setting up of pumps and water is available through taps and pipes in all camps throughout the whole day.

Electric plant has been installed and light will be available within a week.

POLICE BANDOBAST.

The police authorities have erected about 150 tents between Savda and Tilak Nagar to accommodate about 1,000 policemen including officers.—United Press.

PRESIDENT TO DRIVE IN BULLOCK CART

Arrangement For Reception And Procession At Faizpur

(CONGRESS SPECIAL)

TILAKNAGAR (Faizpur), Dec. 17.

The procession of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, president-elect of the Faizpur Congress, will be taken in a bullock cart, drawn by six bullocks, the procession will start from Sawda station and wend its way along a five mile route, reaching Tilaknagar through the Shivaji Gate. No functions will be arranged on the day. It is learnt that Mahatma Gandhi arrives here on 20th instant and will stay in one of the three huts erected outside Tilak Nagar for Gandhiji, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Pratapshet of Amalner. Other Congress leaders are being accommodated in the Tilak Nagar.

There is a great rush for accommodation in the Tilak Nagar especially for family quarters which are now full. The number of workers to-day is 850. The construction is nearing completion. Mr. V. L. Mehta, incharge of the exhibition has arrived. Lady Volunteers' Camp was opened last evening. The A.I.C.C. office will open here on the 21st instant. The Socialist Conference will be held on 23rd and 24th under the presidentship of Jayprakash Narayan. The Exhibition will be opened on 23rd instant by Mahatma Gandhi.

COUNCIL OF STATE ELECTIONS

Biyani Returned With Thumping Majority

(From A Correspondent).

AMRAOTI: Dec. 17.

Sjt. Brijlal Biyani, President, Berar Provincial Congress Committee and Congress nominee for the Council of State election secured 438 votes, while the total polled was 602. His opponent Hirurkar, a pleader of Amraoti, who was supported by the anti-Congress groups, got only 154 votes.

The Commissioner of Berar completed the counting at 12 in the noon, and declared Sjt. Biyani elected.

About 75 per cent. voted for the Congress.

This election was considered to be an index to the Provincial Assembly Elections, and the result shows that the Congress will succeed in the future elections also. About a hundred persons who were present at the counting, greeted Sjt. Biyani.

CONGRESSMAN ELECTED

East Bengal Non-Muslim Member For Council Of State

CALCUTTA, December 17.

Counting of votes polled in connection with the election to the Council of State from different constituencies in this Province took place to-day. Mr. Kumar Shanker Roy, Congress nominee, was declared elected from East Bengal non-Muhammadan Constituency, having secured 295 votes as against his rival candidate Mr. J. C. Bannerjee (sitting) in whose favour 265 votes were polled.

From West Bengal non-Muhammadan Constituency, where altogether seven candidates contested for two seats. Mr. J. C. Banerjee, well-known engineer and contractor, and Kumar Nripendra Narayan Sinha of Nashipur (sitting), were declared elected, having secured 392 and 303 votes respectively. Messrs S. C. Ghose Madlik (sitting) and Surpat Singh (Congress) were defeated by a big margin.—United Press.

RETURN K. SANTHANAM

Bhulabhai's Appeal To Trichy-Tanjore Voters

BOMBAY, December 17.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly, has issued the following message in support of the candidature of Mr. K. Santhanam of Madras, who is contesting a bye-election to the Indian Legislative Assembly:—

"I understand that Sjt. K. Santhanam, editor of "The Indian Express" and a well-known Congress worker of Tamil Nadu, has agreed to stand for the vacancy in the Indian Legislative Assembly from Tanjore-Trichinopoly General Constituency. I venture to say that no better choice could have been made and expect that he would be returned unopposed to join the ranks of Nationalist Opposition in the Assembly."—United Press.

FAIZPUR KHADI EXHIBITION

Every Province To Be Represented

FAIZPUR, Dec. 16.

As in previous exhibitions of its type, the main attraction of the Faizpur Exhibition will be its Khadi Section. The Khadi industry has made tremendous strides during the last decade and a half, and it will be possible for visitors to the Exhibition to see in its proper perspective the progress achieved, stage by stage, and to visualize also the potentialities of the industry. The special Exhibits Court that will be arranged in the Central Court gives an idea of the developments made in the texture, fineness and strength of the fabrics turned out. Cottons, woollens, silks will all be on view from different provinces, arranged according to their special characteristics, while outside the Court, there will be a Khadi Bazar, containing 50 stalls. All the main provinces of India, Andhra, Bihar, Bengal and Assam, Bombay, Kashmir, Maharashtra, the Punjab, Rajasthan, Sind, Tamil Nad and the United Provinces will be represented at this Bazar.

DEMONSTRATIONS.

The place of prominence will naturally be occupied by Maharashtra, because the Exhibition is being held in Maharashtra. The main object of the Exhibition being to educate the rural public in the potentialities of their dead or dying industries and the means to be employed in reviving these, it is from the point of view of the development of the Khadi industry in Maharashtra that the demonstrations, which are a feature of the Exhibition, are being arranged. Apart from spinners and weavers from Khandesh there will be parties from Saoli, Nanded, Nalwadi and other centres. The whole process of turning unginned cotton into textile fabrics will be gone through by parties of ginners, carders, spinners on the charka and takli and weavers. The improvements achieved in recent years in the implements and methods of ginning, carding, sliverring, spinning and weaving will all be demonstrated by experts, particularly those drawn from various centres in Maharashtra. The new model ginning machine from Sabarmati designed by Syt. Laxmidas Purushottam, the improved Pinjan, the double-spindled Magan Charka will be special objects of interest. There will be also demonstrations of the weaving of woollen blankets and of the sericultural industry as carried on in a few parts of Maharashtra.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY CAMPAIGN

The last but not the least important part of this section of the Exhibition will be the demonstration arranged to present the campaign of self-sufficiency in the matter of clothing as undertaken especially in Khandesh. The underlying conception of economic self-sufficiency in Khaddar is insufficiently appreciated now. Recent attempts to make all types of producers connected with the work of the A. I. S. A. adopt the programme of self-sufficiency in the matter of their clothing requirements can be seen and studied in all its aspects at the Exhibition. There will be a family from Khandesh shown carrying on all the operations as they would be doing daily in their homestead. The saving in their expenditure on cloth, the increase in earnings, the raising of the wage scale: all these and a hundred other details such as are incapable of being demonstrated will be illustrated by means of suitable posters, charts, diagrams, maps and other pictorial literature. All these should serve to bring home in an emphatic manner the message of hope that Khaddar brings for the teeming millions of our rural population.

VICTORY FOR PRAJA MANDAL

Thumping Success In Indore Municipal Elections

INDORE, December 17.

Mr. Krishna Kant Vyas, Secretary of the Praja Mandal, Indore, wires:—

"Praja Mandal met with brilliant success at the Municipal elections, capturing 14 out of the 17 seats. The opposite party, Nagrik Sangh had set up 14 candidates only one of whom was elected. Praja Mandal had set up 15 candidates 14 of whom were returned.—United Press.

ALL QUIET ON NORTH-WEST FRONT

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17.

The following communique has been issued:—

"Since the last communique all has been quiet in Khaisora Valley. Our troops visited Zarjani village areas on the 15th December. No enemy were seen. Aircraft dispersed a small party of hostiles in the proscribed area. On 16th December shots were exchanged with a small party of the enemy. We had no casualties. Weather is now fine and dry but cold."—A. P.

WINDSOR IMPROVED IN HEALTH

WINDSOR AT VIENNA

VIENNA, December 16.

The Duke of Windsor's health has improved. He played golf this afternoon with his hostess Baroness Kitty Rothschild.—Reuter.

QUEEN SUFFERS FROM 'FLU

LONDON, Dec. 16.

It is officially stated to-day that the Queen who has been suffering from a mild attack of influenza is making very good progress and hopes to be out in a day or two.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester have also fallen victims to influenza. They are confined to their rooms in the Royal pavilion at Aldershot. Another invalid is the speaker of the House of Commons who was absent from the chair to-day owing to a cold.—B. O. W.

Special 'Plane Will Bring Two-and-Half Ton Mail From England To India

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Christmas air mail for India was so great that a special 'plane was brought to deal with extra freight to-day.

The mail weighed two and a half tons and consisted of a quarter million letters, an increase of thirteen per cent on last year's figure.—Reuter.

"TIMES" EXPLAINS OTTAWA FAILURE

LONDON, Dec. 17.

The recent severe depression, State-supported price cutting, competition by Japan and Germany and rapid Indian industrialization are among the factors making the results of the Ottawa Agreement less striking than might have been hoped, says the "Times" commenting on the biennial report issued by the Department of Overseas Trade.

The "Times" says the decision of the Legislative Assembly to terminate the Ottawa Agreement is ascribed by the report to political manoeuvring.

The rapid developments in India are leading to remarkable diversification of her economic requirements.

The United Kingdom must rely in the future on supplying capital products and technical equipment to India.

The broad conclusion emerging from the report, the "Times" adds, is the close interconnection of commercial prosperity in India and the United Kingdom.—Reuter.

Cable Items

LONDON, December 16.

The annual grants of King Edward's hospital fund for London announced to-day total for the fifth year in succession £300,000.—B.C.W.

APPEAL ADMITTED

Socialist Convicted For Sedition Released On Bail

MADRAS, December 17.

At the Madras High Court today Mr. Justice Pandrang Rao allowed an appeal preferred by Mr. P. Sundarayya, an Andhra Socialist leader, against his conviction and sentence to two years' rigorous imprisonment under sections 124-A and 151-A of I.P.C. by the District Magistrate of Cocoanada, and ordered Mr. Sundarayya to be released on bail, pending the disposal of the appeal.

Mr. Sundarayya was also directed to give an undertaking not to make seditious speeches during the period of the hearing of the appeal.—United Press.

JAWAHAR'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS

(Continued from page 1).

Nehru said: "Our problems are human problems, and the human factor is always very difficult to understand. It is even difficult to understand our nearest and dearest.

A BIG QUESTION MARK

Proceeding he pointed out that there were two ways of looking at the world. "To-day the whole world," declared Pandit Nehru, "is a big question mark. Never in history has there been such enormous changes." He, however, felt that among young men in India there was not sufficient realization of world problems. In Europe he found widespread tension. They did not know what the morrow would bring for them. Pandit Nehru thought that the morrow that would bring crisis and disaster in Europe would also vitally affect India.

WIDER VISION NEEDED

Pandit Jawaharlal told the students to develop a wider vision and try to find an "organic link" in the events that happened in India, Palestine, Spain, etc.

Referring to middle class unemployment Pandit Nehru said that they should not look upon it solely from the individual point of view. This creeping paralysis over India was leading to serious deterioration among our people. This problem should be fitted into the bigger picture of the world problem.

THE OTHER WAY.

Referring to the second way of looking at the world situation, Pandit Nehru recalled his visit to the excavated ruins of Mahenjo Daro. When he visited these ruins he forgot politics for a while. Suddenly in his mind, in long perspective, he saw many ups and downs—the days when India was up in the scale of the nations and when she was down. Then he came to the present worries and thought that India had carried on for so long, she would carry on for many more years.

The period of British rule appeared to him like nightmare. It was, however, like a mere chapter in the long book of which we had probably finished the last page. It was a petty incident. He wanted them to develop a long perspective in both historical and geographical sense.

GLORY OF MAN.

Finally, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru exhorted the students to realize the Glory of Man. In their superstitions and bickerings they had lost sight of this human drama of the conquest of elements by man. Many things which they considered important to-day would look trivial in this long sequence of events in the history of the development of man.

RAS IMRU CAPTURED BY ITALIANS

End Of Abyssinian Resistance?

ROME, Dec. 17.

The Italians have captured Ras Imru, leader of the Abyssinian resistance to the Italian forces, according to a message from Addis Ababa.—Reuter.

When Ras Imru Was Captured

ROME, December 17.

It is officially announced that 800 prisoners were taken when Ras Imru was captured together with over 1,000 rifles, and 5 machine guns.—Reuter.

Football Association Cup

LONDON, Dec. 17.

In football Association Cup second round postponed match Walthmstow made 2 goal and Exeter 3.

In the second round replay Yeovil made nil and Walsall made one.—Reuter.

Liberal Attack On Wrecking Policy

GLAMOUR OF DOMINION STATUS

Reforms Must Be Worked Without Subservience, Says Sir Chimanlal

Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad made a scathing attack on the new Constitution but advocated the working of it for what it was worth. He also disapproved the Congress policy of wrecking the Reforms.

The occasion was the annual general meeting of the Western India Liberal Association held at its premises at Esplanade Road, Bombay, over which Sir Chimanlal presided.

In moving the adoption of the Annual Report for the two years ended 31st December, 1935, Sir Chimanlal said:

We have placed before you the report of the working of this Association during the last two years. You will be glad to learn that recently we have been able to establish branches of this Association at six centres viz. Belgaum, Dharwar, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Ahmedabad and Vile Parle. There is no doubt that in all parts of the country, there are a very large number of people who approve of and act according to the principles of the Liberal Party but do not label themselves officially as Liberals.

Our party is pledged to work for the attainment of Dominion Status for India, of the same character as is enjoyed by Canada, Australia and South Africa.

GLAMOUR OF DOMINION STATUS.

Some people delight in advocating the fascinating idea of complete independence. But these people ignore the realities. Under present state of the defences of India, what will happen if India were to go out of the British Commonwealth of Nations. She will not be able to keep her independence even for a few days. Other nations powerfully armed and looking for colonial expansion will come and exploit her much more than she has been exploited before. On the contrary, if India attains Dominion Status, she will enjoy complete independence in all her internal affairs and will have the protection of the armies and navies of the British Empire.

Every thoughtful person will realise this and I am not surprised to find Mr. Satyamurti saying that Dominion Status meant independence when he addressed the European Association in Madras the other day.

CONDEMNED BY ALL

All eyes are at present turned to the new Constitution which is to come into operation in the provinces in a few months and the forthcoming elections. It is indisputable that the new Constitution has not satisfied the people of India whether they belong to the Congress or the Liberal Party, the Muslim League or the Hindu Maha Sabha. It is extremely short-sighted of the British Government to impose on India a constitution which does not satisfy any one, and thereby strengthen the forces of extremism in this country.

But if we all had been united, they would not have dared to produce this constitution. Further, if some of our countrymen had not been foolish enough to preach repudiation of public debts and destruction of British trade in this country, some of the most stringent safeguards in the new Constitution would never have seen the light of the day.

OUT TO WORK REFORMS

It is not useful, however, to shed tears on what has happened. The question is what should now be done. The best thing to do is to work it and extract the greatest good possible out of it. When I say it should be worked, I do not in the least suggest that your Ministers and Legislatures should surrender any principles or be subservient to the Governor. They should boldly carry out their policies and measures for the betterment of the condition of the masses and if they are unreasonably interfered with by the Governor, the Ministers should resign and not hesitate to create deadlocks, if necessary. I will, however, deprecate your Ministers and Legislatures designedly acting in an unreasonable manner and compelling the Governor to use his special powers.

HEROICS WON'T DO

All heroics about wrecking the constitution will not help the progress of the country. The Congress Party have not yet made up their minds whether they will accept offices. They don't tell the electors what they are going to do in this respect. They have already created many divisions in the country by their policy of direct action and Civil Disobedience. They are going to create further division on this question of office acceptance. They are going to create further and bitter differences by some of their leaders advocating socialism of the Soviet Russia type.

UNITY PANACEA

We, Liberals have never hesitated to face unpopularity by strictly adhering to constitutional methods for the advancement and regeneration of this country. Our great need is, as I have said already, unity. Until we achieve that and bring the Hindus, the Muslims the non-Brahmins, Depressed Classes and others together, all tall talk of independence is entirely useless. Let the majority community win the confidence of the minorities and let all classes and creeds of India stand united; then alone, we will be able to achieve political independence and ameliorate the condition of the millions of half-starved peoples of this vast country.

The adoption of the report was seconded by Sir Cowasji Jehangir.

The report dealt with three meetings of the Council held in 1934 and another in 1935 and other Liberal activities during the period.

In the deaths of Sir Provosh Mitter, Dewan Bahadur Govindaraghava Iyer and Mr. G. K. Devadhar, (President of the Servants of India Society), the Liberal Party lost stalwarts.

OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK.

In conclusion the report says "The Political situation is considerably improved and with the larger opportunities for national work in the near future they hope that the Association will be able to render more useful service to the country than in the past.

Mr. Burjor J. Shroff wanted to move an amendment to the effect that the Secretaries should submit later a more comprehensive report, for the present one was very meagre.

He send that, giving details only of a few (four) meetings in a period of two years, when several hundreds of meetings were held, would not serve the best interests of the Party.

But the Chair intervened and assured the speaker that in future his suggestion would be taken note in preparing reports.

The annual report was then unanimously adopted.

NEW OFFICE-BEARERS.

The following 39 members including office-bearers were then elected to the Council.

President: Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad.

Vice-Presidents:—Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna.

Hon. Treasurer:—Vasant Rau S. Ravut.

Hon. Secretaries:—Kazi Kabiruddin, J. R., B. Jeejeebhoy, D. G. Dalvi and A. D. Shroff.

Members:—Sir H. M. Mehta, Sir Shapurji Billimoria V. N. Chandavarkar, Dr. (Sir) D. A. De'Monte, Messrs. B. D. Lam Madhavial M. Bhatt R. R. Bakhale, K. J. Dubash, Clement A. Rebello, P. S. Bakhale, N. C. Bharucha, L. X. Rego Alex A. Pais, S. S. Pershad S. G. Chitale, Sir Hormusji C. Dinshaw, Messrs. Meyer Nissim N. M. Joshi, V. P. Vaidya B. N. Gokhale, Prof. S. R. Davar Messrs. N. R. Wadia, R. K. Talmis, M. D. Altekar J. R. Gharpure, Dr. P. N. Daruvala, Mr. F. N. Shende, Dr. A. J. Bhimjiani, Messrs. S. M. Varde, F. M. DeMello and Jos Alex Dias.

After transacting some routine business, the meeting came to a close with a vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin.

The meeting dispersed after refreshments.

Rugby Union Matches

LONDON, Dec. 17.

In the match under Rugby Union rules, Dublin Wanderers made 6 points and Oxford University 16.—Reuter

Engineering Congress

ESSENTIALS FOR A SUCCESSFUL ENGINEER

He Must Have A Clear Idea Of Scope Of Costing, Says Mr. Rolfe

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The following paper on Engineering Costing was read to the delegates to the Twenty Second Session of the Engineering Congress this morning at the Lecture Room of the Royal Institute of Science by Mr. J. A. S. Rolfe:—

"It will be accepted by any Engineer whether engaged on commercial production or Public Works that, in order to draw up an estimate of the cost of any proposed work it is absolutely necessary to be able to forecast with reasonable accuracy the probable cost of each item in the estimate.

These costs must of necessity be arrived at by experience gained on the execution of similar work and their accuracy will depend on the method adopted in recording that experience. There is only one reliable way of keeping these records and that is to employ a Costing System which will record the actual cost of the material and labour involved in every operation and also of the incidental expense incurred in directing the work. This system must be faithfully applied and must record actuals without fear or favour and if any attempt is made to subsequently shuffle the various costs about to suit the estimate then the system will fail in its purpose.

"Costing" or to give it its correct but somewhat frightening designation "Cost Accountancy", is a subject which is looked on with much suspicion by a certain number of engineers engaged in Public Works. This unfortunate state of affairs does not as a general rule arise from a disinclination to take on the extra work that a costing system involves but from a general misunderstanding of the working and use of the various systems. Engineers indifferent to, or opposed to the introduction of a costing system are in general divided into three classes, their reactions being as follows:—

(a) What good is it to me?
(b) I am not an Accountant.
(c) I am not engaged in a manufacturing capacity and therefore require no more information than that given by my rough calculations of cost.

IN GROUPS.

It is easy to deal with (a) because engineers in this group at least invite information. Those in group (b) are frightened by the term "Cost Accountancy" but it is possible to enlighten them and convert them into the (a) group. The most difficult group is (c) and they need very firm handling. It is not proposed in this paper to give a detailed account of costing systems but to indicate the reason for these systems, their value and a very general description of the manner in which they are worked.

Engineers are judged by the work they turn out the World sees the finished article, be it a bridge, a building, or a motor car and expresses its opinion, but whether the judgment is in his favour or not the Engineer knows in his heart whether or not he has achieved his purpose. Now it was impressed on the Author during his pupilage that this was not enough, and that no Engineer worth his salt should congratulate himself unless he knew for certain that not only had he done good work but also in its execution he had wasted neither time nor material. A good costing system will give information on this question of waste as well as on that of the actual amount of money involved in carrying out the work.

SCOPE OF COSTING SYSTEM

The first essential is to have a clear idea of the scope of a costing system, and the most important fact to keep in the foreground is that engineering costing has nothing whatsoever in common or any connection with the ordinary financial dealings of the company or the Accountant's department of a Public Body. It is true that its figures can be reconciled with the general finances but that is not its primary object. That fact must be clearly understood and never lost sight of. The object of a costing system is to provide the Engineer with a complete and accurate account of every anna spent in carrying out his work. It tells him exactly how much his material cost, how much of it was used and now much went to waste and also the cost of handling, storing and issuing. It also tells him the cost of his labour and what is even more important the relative proportions of the time spent by that labour in productive and unproductive work. The cost of the essential equipment; buildings plant, office staff, etc.; of the works is also given and by combining these figures he can obtain a very clear idea of where the money is being spent. The system must of course be suitable to the process carried out as the requirements of a works engaged on the manufacture of small articles in great numbers to be sold against competition must of necessity be more complicated than in the case of a works handling say, heavy repairs. There is however a certain amount of essential information that every costing system must give and it is these essential details that it is proposed to discuss.

ITS INTRICACIES.

Two other points must also be remembered. First that a costing system involves additional expenditure on clerical labour, the amount depending on the intricacies of the system, it requires the whole time attention of a staff trained to the work and under the Engineer's immediate supervision: a costing system worked as a spare time job by the time-keeping staff cannot be a success. The savings made possible by a close control of the cost of the work in hand as a general rule more than justify the cost of the costing staff. Secondly a costing system properly applied is a most efficient and unseen supervisor, it checks waste in labour and material, draws attention to the cost of overheads, and finally produces the data which is so essential in the preparation of future estimates.

Indian News From Here And There

Overhaul Revenue Code On Basis Of Income

Matar Taluka Peasants Urge Remission Of Assessment Dues For Year Sequel To Scarcity

(From A Correspondent).

MATAR, (By Mail).

Mr. Durlabhaji Desai, the ex-Deputy Collector of Kaira District, presided over the Kisan Conference and guided the members in various matters. About 35 villages of the Taluka were represented at the Conference.

SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

Mr. Durlabhaji's speech was very instructive to the Kisans as it dealt with the grievances as well as their remedies. There are numerous grievances some of which are ignorant, high indebtedness. "The sovereign remedy for all these ills is the complete independence, which the Indian National Congress cherishes as its goal. Every Kisan must therefore solidly support the Congress in its various activities." He concluded his speech with a stirring appeal to the Kisans to unite and organise themselves.

Some of the important resolutions passed at the Conference are:—

During this year of scarcity of rain and the general past of destructive insects, paddy crops in the Daskoshi area and the cotton wheat and pulses crops in the other parts of the Taluka have been rendered useless; and hence this Conference urges the Government to declare general remission of revenue assessment combined with positive measures of giving "Tagavi," free of interest, and the other relief.

During the present year of distress, the Government should postpone the execution of the civil decrees and the recovery of the "Tagavi" and Society dues, irrespective of any addition of interest therein.

OVERHAUL REVENUE CODE.

The present Revenue Code is highly detrimental to the interests of the Kisans and hence this Conference is of opinion that the Government annul the present code and frame a new code on the basis of the income.

The Government should take effective measures to relieve the Kisans of the Taluka of the high indebtedness into which they have fallen and which is growing day by day.

This Conference of the Kisans of Matar Taluka is of opinion that the Indian National Congress is the only saviour of Kisans of India and hence it strongly recommends that each and every vote of this Taluka should be cast in favour of Congress candidates during the forthcoming elections of the legislatures.

VIJAYANAGAR SEXCENTENARY

Commemoration Functions To Take Place At Hampi On Dec. 25.

DHARWAR (By Mail).

The following statement has been issued by the Chairman of the Vijayanagara Sexcentenary Association:

The main celebration of the Sexcentenary of the Vijayanagara Empire will take place on the 25th December, followed by Literary and Historical conferences etc. on the 26th and 27th.

One of the items of the programme was the publication of suitable literature regarding the history of Vijayanagar. The history of Vijayanagara in Kannada has already been published on the Celebration-day. The Volume is being translated in Kannada and Marathi also. A picture album will also be published before the Celebrations.

It is gratifying to note that a number of Journals and periodicals including the Kannada "Samyukta-Karnataka" "Jayakarnataka," "Jayavani," the Marathi "Lokashakti" "Maharashtra Sharda" (already published) and the "Sunday Times", of Madras, are issuing special issues or supplements in honour of the Sexcentenary Celebrations. Their effort is commendable and it is hoped that other Journals also will issue special numbers or supplements so as to keep their readers informed of the significance of the great Vijayanagara Empire.

The Association requests all prominent authors and devoted students of history to contribute suitable literature to leading journals in their respective spheres.

I have also to request all Journals to promote the cause of these memorial celebrations through their editorial columns.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON SAVARKAR

Gandhiji Refutes Press Allegations

(From Our Correspondent)

WARDHA (By Mail).

Mahatmaji's attention was drawn to an interview of his with one Mr Chimote published in 'Sawadhan,' a weekly. He said "The interview is a wilful distortion of the conversation and it gives me much pain that young men should betray themselves into making coloured statements, contradictory to the intentions of the speakers.

It is perfectly true that I declined to sign the Memorial for the removal of the restrictions on Mr. Savarkar's movements. I told Mr. Chimote, that I had in my own humble way endeavoured to secure full freedom for both the Savarkar brothers and no one would be more glad than I to see the restrictions on Savarkar removed.

I refused to sign the Memorial because my way of moving in such matters is different!!

M. DESAI'S OPINION.

Mr. Mahadeo Desai when interviewed regarding removal of restrictions on Mr. Savarkar said "Mr. Chimote did see me in this connection. I told him that Gandhiji would have nothing to do with any Memorial for the release of Barrister Savarkar. Memorials to government were not in our line."

And even from the point of view of those who wanted to submit a memorial, would it not be better to wait for a few months more and expect the new Assemblies to secure his release."

It is surprising that Mr. Chimote should have introduced this talk "Himsa" or "Ahimsa" in this connection. I never said anything of the kind. There was absolutely no reference to Barrister Savarkar's views about "Himsa or "Ahimsa."

In fact I did not pretend to know anything about his views.

But even if the facts he has reported are substantially correct, it only shows that Mr. Chimote is woefully lacking in a sense of humour.

A. I. C. C. Members From Meerut

(From Our Correspondent)

MEERUT (By Mail).

Pandit Pearey Lal Sharma and Shrimati Satyawati Devi of Meerut have been elected as the members of the All-India Congress Committee from Meerut.

For Azad Party Conference

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Dec. 17.

December 27 has been tentatively fixed as the Azad Party Conference to be presided over by Mr. M. A. Jinnah when it is expected Maulana Shaukat Ali also will attend.

Sino-Burma Boundary Commission Changes

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17.

The Burma-China Boundary Commission which resumes work on January 1 at Lacchang under the Chairmanship of Colonel Iselin from Geneva will undergo a slight change in its composition as Mr J. Clague, British Commissioner is ill and under medical advice unfit to undertake duties now. His place will be occupied by Mr. William Stark-Toller, member of the Chinese Consular Service who accompanied the Commission last year in an advisory capacity.

New Zealand Tennis Players Not Coming

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Dec. 15.

Negotiations with the South Club, regarding the visit of New Zealand Tennis players to Delhi, having failed, the tournament that was contemplated at Delhi will not be held. The usual the Delhi Open Championships will be played in Irwin Amphi-Theatre Courts from 1st to 7th February, 1937.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Voters And Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—According to the rules, recently framed by the Bombay Government, for the conduct of the forthcoming Bombay Legislature elections, the voting papers i.e. outer-foils, if I am not mistaken are to be numbered on the back, the counterfoil and the outer-foil bearing identical numbers. The system of voting by ballot is employed to ensure that voters may vote without fear of frown or favour, and that no one can identify who voted for whom. Hence may I request the Bombay Government through your paper, to arrange that voting papers do not bear any numbers on the face and on the back?

In England and the United States (of America), results of the elections are declared immediately almost within a few hours. Why ought the Bombay Government to take one week to declare local results? May I draw the attention of the Bombay Government that it is highly desirable even at the cost of some money, that votes are immediately counted and results declared within a few hours after the voting has ceased?—Yours, etc.,

"MR. BALLOT."

Muslims And Assembly Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Jinnah has after all declared K. S. Abdulrahim Hakeem of Malegaon for Nasik District. So the Working Committee's choice has not been accepted by the Appeal Committee, but I ask why all this farce of withdrawal and selection? Is it due to want of courage or an attempt at White-Washing? As if this and such instances were not sufficient Mr. Jinnah has suddenly sprung something more wonderful. We find after all Mr. Mohamed Mitha has been withdrawn from Bombay and Mr. Mohomedali Allabux retained. Is it that Mr. Hussen Beg Mohomed, our young Corporator, who has never spoken in public, so promising that he will make up in himself not only for a well-known public man that Bombay wants but also for the great shortcomings of his would-be colleague, Mr. Allabux? The reply is emphatic no. By this change Mr. Jinnah has made confusion worse confounded. Has Mr. Jinnah really lost himself amongst his reactionary friends? I hope and trust that it is not so and even now Mr. Jinnah will come out and say he will not inflict such candidates on the Muslim public and this must be done at once, unless it is now the desire of Mr. Jinnah to please the other influential bloc, I mean, Seth Abubaker and Seth Fatehmohomed Yusuf, the leaders of the new Muslim party which has come into existence as a rival to Sir Suleman Mitha and Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim's party. Anyhow all this only goes to show that there is no need for taking seriously what is being done by either the Working Committee or the Dictator of the Parliamentary Board. Muslims must look up themselves. Let the youths be bold and ask the Muslim public to help them. The time for past prestige has gone and any attempt to trade under false colours or on hopes cannot be relied. Actions must be judged and actions must atonce count. Deeds and not words must, in short, be insisted upon. Mr. appeal to my Muslim brethren is please select your men, do not be allured away by any one as your trust is a very valuable one.—Yours, etc.,

EBRAHIM MOHOMED JAFFER.

Mohomedali Road,
Bombay, Dec. 17.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Can you tell us who is this Mr. Husen Begmohomed whom Mr. Jinnah has selected for us in place of Mr. Mohomed Mitha? Is it a fact that he is one of the Secretaries of the new Muslim Relief Committee; if so is it the verdict of Mr. Jinnah that because the old committee seems to have ceased, therefore, in place of the old Secretary, Mr. Mitha, he is to be taken and is this the qualification required for a candidate now-a-days to stand as representative of Muslims in Legislatures? Where are we drifting? Will any responsible Muslim League official tell us? We had heard a great deal about getting out of the clutches of reactionaries, but it seems the more we talk the more backward we move under the regime of Mr. Jinnah. I pity Mr. Rowjee. He was poor soul sent to Khandesh and now made to retire for Mr. Begmohomed to serve alas! the so-called wider interests. Will Mr. Allabux make room also and if so for whom? To say the least, the game as it is played—is certainly not fair.—Yours, etc.,

SALEMOHOMED EBRAHIM.

Sandhurst Road, Dec. 17.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Independence First

Messrs D. D. PINGLEY and R. R. ASHTEKAR write. "It is obligatory" upon the Congress not to allow itself to be divided on the issue of Socialism which is admittedly an issue of secondary importance for the present. The preaching of Socialism to-day far from facilitating the realisation of our political ideal, will only jeopardise the cause of India's freedom. So let us first achieve complete independence and then talk of Socialism.

King Edward's Choice

BADRUDIN AKBERALLY (Poona) observes that considering the circumstances that preceded and prevailed during the fateful week, King Edward's choice was a wise and courageous one. The alternative would not have ceased the matter but only complicated it taking into account the world-wide publicity given to the affair.

Share Holders' Association

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The recent entertainment at Vile Parle of Mr. Govind Pant by the Honorary Secretary of the Shareholders' Association disclosed a remarkable in the history of this Association.

There were present at this function leading members of the Association (except the President, Mr. Davar), the President and the ex-President and the other stalwarts of the Congress fold, some prominent managing Agents and some of the business magnates of the city.

From the account given by the guest as well as the host of the progress of the Company Act at the Assembly, it appeared that although there may be some difference of opinion and even misgivings on certain points between some members of each group, they can work not only in co-operation with each other but even cordially and effectively for a common goal, viz., the economic and industrial revival and re-generation of the country.

This is a very pleasing contrast to the heated and somewhat acrimonious controversy that arose when the "Twenty-one" protested against the attitude of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his utterances.

The Shareholders' Association consists mostly of investors, though not plutocrats, as the Managing Agents—both "the white-sheep" as well as "the black-sheep" as described by Sir Phiroze Sethna in his speech in the Council of State are debarred from becoming members, and the work of this Association in getting the Act emerge much better than it was brought before the Assembly shows that when purely investing interests handle the subject, they can bring out not only beautiful results but can even enlist on their side the co-operation of the Congress.

This episode also shows that although there may be conflicting opinions between the Congress workers and the business-class on certain points, they both can combine on questions affecting the country and with beautiful results.—Yours, etc.,

UNITY.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

A Thakurdwar Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Are a handful of merry-makers justified in disturbing the peace of a whole locality?

Definitely not. But that is exactly what is happening in Burrows Lane, Thakurdwar, every Saturday.

The Instituto Luso Indiano, Goan Building situated at the entrance of the lane, has a Library on the first floor which is let on hire for dances, to Goanes, every Saturday night. The bunch of men and women, who gather there every Saturday night is not a quiet lot by any means. Their jollities are not confined to dancing and music only; but shouts, wild laughter, and loud clapping are freely indulged in. The band plays anything but tuneful music. The whole affair is hardly calculated to let the residents round about pass a peaceful night. Such a nuisance, can be tolerated, if kept within the limits of police regulations, which demand that the dances must end at 2 a.m. But the trouble is that this merry making goes on till 3-30 or 4 a.m. on Sunday.

What happened on the night of Saturday last can easily be verified from the records of the Princes Street Police Station as well as from the residents of the adjoining localities. The residents cannot enjoy sound sleep throughout Saturday nights.—Yours, etc.,

"A SUFFERER."

Bombay, Dec. 16.

UNIQUE RECORD OF CIVIL SERVICE

King's Tribute To Spirit Of Headfast Duty

NEW DELHI, December 17.

The following telegram was sent by the Commander-in-Chief to His Majesty:—"General Sir Robert Cassels presents his humble duty and on behalf of all ranks of the Navy, Army and Air Force of India and respectively begs to assure Your Majesty of their unswerving loyalty to your person."

The following is the reply from the King Emperor:—"I sincerely thank you and all ranks of the Navy, the Army and the Air Force of India for your kind message of loyal assurances".

MESSAGE TO CIVIL SERVICE.

The following message addressed to the Civil Services by His Majesty has been received from the Secretary of State for communication to all members of the Civil Services in India:—

"I desire on my accession to the Throne to express to all grades of the Civil Services my appreciation of the ability and devotion with which they have always discharged their varied cuties whether at home or overseas. The record of the British Civil Service is indeed unique and I recognise with satisfaction the great position, which its members have won for themselves in the life of the community. Its great tradition and services are well-known to me and I am sure I can depend on that spirit of steadfast devotion to duty, which has at all times animated them. Whatever difficulties may lie ahead, I know I can rely on their lasting loyalty.—George R. I."—A.P.

"F" Ward Reception To Congress Torch-Bearers

A large gathering of Parel inhabitants awaited the arrival of the Congress torch-bearers, at Poibawdi corner on Thursday when Maharashtra Seva Mandal Band was being played tunefully. At 9-30 a.m. the torch-bearers came running to the Poibawdi corner when amidst loud cheers Sjt. Jinabhai Joshi President of "F" Ward District Congress Committee garlanded the national flag.

A distinguished gathering was present.

Pt. Pant At Patna

PATNA, Dec. 17.

Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant paid a flying visit last night to Patna and met Babu Rajendra Prasad, Babu Anugraha Narain Singh and Mr. Sadaquatsram and left this morning for Allahabad.—United Press.

METEOROLOGISTS CONFER AT DELHI

Important Problems Including International Contact Surveyed

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17.

A survey of India's meteorological services with regard to international requirements was made here at a conference of officials summoned to headquarters for the purpose. The review aimed at seeing the extent to which international requirements are met or could be met within the funds available and how far the Royal Air Force could be accommodated with regard to its meteorological requirements.

STATION FOR DELHI.

Various decisions taken included opening in Delhi of a weather forecast station thus giving India three forecast stations, namely those at Poona, Karachi and Delhi. The headquarters would still remain at Poona. As regards Military requirements the R. A. F. already have their meteorologists at Quetta and Peshawar but attempts will be made to see if R. A. F. requirements can be met by the contemplated reorganisation. The question of linking India with other parts of the world having meteorological data has also been taken up. The international body has recently fixed Hongkong for the Regional Conference for Eastern and Far Eastern countries. The Government of India have appointed Mr. Basu, meteorologist at Agra, to attend the Conference on their behalf. Mr. Basu leaves India within a fortnight to attend the Conference and returns towards the end of February.

UNIFORM CODE.

The idea of this conference is to evolve uniform signals and codes so that information can be exchanged between various countries in the East. It is held that such exchange of information would provide valuable data but difficulty is faced owing to difference in codes and signals and also because there is at present no cheap method of reception. For instance, Siam may be ready to receive meteorological data from India by wireless but India has no similar facility for securing reciprocal advantage. All these matters are being reviewed so that without heavy commitment of expenditure the Government of India may be able to fulfil its international obligation and reorganize its meteorological services to suit the growing needs of civil aviation and R. A. F. and of shipping.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE EDUCATED

(Continued from page 6)

an opportunity should do business, so that not only they will be occupied but will also employ their less fortunate brethren of the student world.

Future Of The Educated

We need not then be unduly pessimistic about the future of the educated youth. The future need not seem dark and dismal, if a united effort is made to solve this vital problem, which is of paramount interest both to the educated and to the country. With the increasing industrialisation of the country, with efforts sponsored by a 'peasant' Viceroy, the Congress to improve the methods of cultivation, with the insistent pressure on the Universities to reform a vicious system of education, and the Central Government towards the people of this country, we may reasonably look forward to a happy time both for the educated youth and the nation.

(CONCLUDED.)

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PRINCES, A HALTER AGAINST INDIA'S PROGRESS

(Continued from page 14)

thing is a vicious circle of changing places and destroying more and more at each successive effort.

"We of the Congress therefore sincerely believe that if the world will not accept the principle for which we stand by persuasion, it will be compelled to adopt it as a necessity. The only solution of the world's present condition is a co-ordination, of a fellowship of races based upon mutual trust and friendship and not mutual hostility and desire of rapid mutual destruction. Among us therefore there is room only for men and women who stand for Complete Independence and its attainment through Truth, Non-Violence and Non-Retaliation.

"That brings me next after the re-statement of our principles which require re-statement to convince the faltering minds and faint hearts to the present actual situation in which the Congress finds itself after the postponement of Satyagraha. There are many among those who govern us to-day who, in order that we may suffer still from the complex from which we are reviving, say that the Civil Resistance of the Congress has failed. You must remember that whether it is a struggle of force or whether it is a struggle of non-violence, or for that matter, in any human struggle the time must arrive when for want of means, for want of enthusiasm, due to considerable amount of suffering, or due to inequality of preparations, the postponement of a struggle becomes a necessity, though only for the moment.

"Our four years of struggle is no longer a matter of laughter or ridicule; it is no longer a matter of contempt. The matter reached such a grave crisis when perhaps for the first time in the world history, a representative of a nation, Mahatma Gandhi, signed on equal terms an agreement with the representative of the greatest Power, Lord Irwin, himself. Those who believe that Satyagraha had not any strength, had not any power, had not any life in it had better wait and pause and consider what an equal agreement between a representative of men engaged in a non-violent struggle and a representative of the most powerful Power in the world to-day means.

"We who were counted in 1920-21 as a few thousands, were, in the years 1930-32 and 1933, a hundred thousand, and if the Government had arrested every man and woman who defied their authority, there was no room enough in ten times the number of jails at the disposal of the Government. Therefore, taking stock of our past, it is obvious that the movement has progressed with a geometrical progression and has come to stay, unless discretion is the better part of valour with those who govern this country to-day in the matter of our Self-Government.

REPERCUSSIONS OF WORLD WAR

Along with this we must next consider our political situation today as resulting from the last 15 years. The most important point to consider in its relation is the fact that our movement for Freedom and demand for Self-Government is a part of the world movement which began in the year 1914. I do not wish to occupy you with all that happened during the last 15 years, but I will remind you of this, that when England's Freedom was threatened the hundred thousand soldiers of India were multiplied into a million and it was with their assistance that Belgium was held against the onslaught of Germany, which but for the great wall erected by our soldiers would have swept England and France in no time. It was in those days of need that England and English statesmen made promises to India that if they ever won the War Indians would be a free nation. But after the War was won, the fulfilment of that promise was broken in a manner which has now become a matter of history.

"After several years of second labour they have now produced another mouse. Therefore it is not surprising that you should be reminded once again that the Indian National Congress has already passed a resolution rejecting the Constitution which is offered to this country and this rejection is not merely a matter of words. It is a matter of faith and action. Therefore no Congressman can look upon the present Constitution as anything out of which real good can come to this country.

WHAT IS THE ACT?

"In a few words, I will tell you what that Constitution is. So far as the Central Government is concerned, it is worse than the past. The Army and the Defence on which 55 crores out of 60 are spent every year is in the hands of the Governor-General. The foreign policy where we become the pawns of Britain's game whether it is a matter of war or of peace, where we suffer or where we die, starve or are thirsty, in the matter of foreign policy we are to be drawn as the car of Jaggernath behind Great Britain. The Railways for which we spent 800 crores and on which we still annually pay interest to the tune of 32 crores every year (which at all events were under the direct or indirect control of the Central Legislature) have now been handed over to the Governor-General. This itself is enough to show that so far as the real power in the Central Legislature is concerned, we are worse off than we were ever before. Then let us examine what has happened to the Provinces.

"As if the Centre is not bad enough, they have put round out halter those, the Indian Ruling Princes, where autocracy is a matter against which you cannot even breathe a word as a part of the future Federal Legislature of India. It is very much like a piece of wood tied to the neck of an animal from which it can never escape and the more it tries to run the more it retards its progress.

WHY ENTER LEGISLATURES?

"Then some people ask Why is it that the Congress having once resolved not to enter the Legislatures are doing so now?' There are three main reasons.

"After the suspension of the Satyagraha struggle, Lord Willingdon claimed that he had reconquered India, and that the people of India had lost entire faith in the Congress and its nominees. Sir Samuel Hoare was much more intelligent, much more discerning and was not willing to accept at face value this vain boast of the late Viceroy. Lord Willingdon, notwithstanding advice to the contrary, insisted upon dissolving the Central Legislature in the hope and belief that by reason of the suppression of our bodies, he thought he had also taken away what is much more precious, our faith in ourselves and those who suffer for us.

"We then decided that we shall go to the country in every constituency and take a measure of the people's confidence in us, and to demonstrate whether the people stood for us or whether they stood for those who govern us. It is now well-known that in every constituency we contested the people's confidence in us was renewed and those who sold us during the time we were in jail were consigned to eternal shame whatever other places they may occupy for profit or pleasure. We have justified the claim that so far as the future is concerned, we shall not allow it to be said, through the instruments of Government, that India is being willingly governed through its representatives.

"That is our justification. We have proved during the last two years in the Central Legislature that they may govern us but that they are governing all the time against the will of the people, for out of about 40 important divisions that took place during the last two years, in 39 the Government was defeated, and in defeating the Government the majority of the Mussalmans, much to the disagreeable surprise of those who will not understand, joined us without whom that majority was impossible. We shall, therefore, fill the Councils with every soldier, a true and loyal soldier of the Congress in order only to oust those who are assisting foreign domination.

OFFICE QUESTION

"There is many a foolish man who imagines that there is logic in this matter of politics that because we have entered the legislatures therefore we must continue to, what they think, its bitter end. Our real and main purpose is to oust every opponent, and replace him by a loyal and devoted soldier of the Congress. We trust therefore the question of what is called office acceptance which looms large in the minds of many men and women is but a trifle to be decided as circumstances require. As it is not a matter of principle and as it is purely a matter of policy, it can be decided as circumstances require at the proper time. Naturally to men of personal ambition, it must become a matter of principle, but to those of us who wish to serve in every form and every circumstance the fact of our ousting an ignoble opponent is the main aim.

WISDOM OF MAJORITIES

"We believe that the greatest requirement of a large organisation, in order that it may live, is discipline of its soldiers and the belief in the wise judgment of its majorities. It is the essence of all representative institutions. There cannot be a thing like personal opinion. It can only be the opinion of a majority whose opinion is the opinion of all. You will only begin to dig the grave of your dissolution if ever you allow any one of them, however high or great, however small or otherwise he or she may be, to deviate from the path and mandate of the great organisation for which alone he or she must live and work. It is not a question of particular men and women. It is a question of principle. I speak with the utmost deference for those who differ from us, but fancy two slaves fighting among themselves in order only to re-establish their master. That is the tragic part of it. These are questions which the Indian National Congress at its sitting at Faizpur will be called upon to consider and to pronounce its decision. If the Congress decides that the Congress itself or any other body of men shall decide any particular matter, it is travesty of words to call it indecision.

CONSIGNMENTS OF PLANTS FROM ABROAD

Customs Won't Pass Them Unless Health Certificate Is Attached

NEW DELHI: Dec. 16.

A Communique issued by the Government of India says that, it has been brought to their notice that consignments of plants (other than fruits and vegetables intended for consumption, and potatoes), are being sent to India from abroad without a health certificate or with a certificate not identical with that prescribed in the Third Schedule published with the Government of India Department of Education, Health and Lands Notification No. F. 320/35-A, dated the 20th July, 1935.

It is essential, it adds, that the conditions in the rules published in the notification referred to should be strictly observed, and for the information of parties interested, it is notified that consignments will not be passed for clearance by the Customs Authorities in India at the port of disembarkation after the 31st January, 1937, unless accompanied by health certificates in the prescribed form. —United Press.

Jubbulpore College Completes Hundred Years

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 17.

After a humble start hundred years ago under the principalship of the late Garucharan Babu, the Robertson College, Jubbulpore, which had a chequered career since then, would complete its first centenary on December, 20, 1936.

The origin of the college, which is the oldest collegiate institution in the C. P., should be traced to the Government High School, founded as far back as 1836 at Saugor, the seat of Government of a dynasty known to history as the "Maharatta Pandits" of Saugor.—United Press.

ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA APPLICATION DISMISSED

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

The Chief Justice and Justices D. N. Mitter and Panckridge of the Calcutta High Court dismissed to-day the application of the "Ananda Bazar Patrika," a vernacular nationalist daily, against the order of the local Government forfeiting Rs. 2,000 out of its security deposit in respect of publication of an article on July 8 last entitled "Government Oppression Towards Literature".—A. P.

French Loan For Poland

As a result of the Franco-Polish understanding which has brought about by the recent visit of Marshal Smigly-Rydz to France, Poland, according to the Press reports, has been granted a loan of 2,600 million francs. This news has been received with great satisfaction in economic circles in Poland as the loan will not only assist in increasing Poland's production but will also mean a closer economic contact between Poland and France.

At the Tilak Memorial Hall Poona on Sunday, (20th instant) at 5-30 p.m., the Publication-Ceremony of the Rigveda Samitha Vol. II and the dedication of the same to the sacred memory of Shrimat Paramahamsa Parivrajakacharya Shri Vasudevananda Saraswati Tembe Swami, will be held. Her Highness Maharani Sau. Indirabai Masaheba Holkar, Indore, will preside.

Patna.—The next annual session of the Behar Police Conference will be held at Patna on February 1, 1937.—United Press.

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When Sunlight Soap is used, the "extra soapy" suds draw the dirt out of the fabric: there is no need for harmful rubbing, and so the delicate threads of fabrics are left undamaged. Your clothes last much longer when you use Sunlight Soap. These two illustrations of actual photographs (enlarged many times) show you how fabrics look after washing by unsuitable methods and after washing with Sunlight Soap.

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A Page About Motoring & Aviation

What Happens In The Event Of An Air Raid

Gas-Proof Shelters For All But Not For The Poor In The Slum Area

LONDON, Nov. 21.

A reminder of the grim air-raid days of 1914-18, and an indication of what Londoners and England in general may expect if those days ever come to pass again, was given by Wing Commander A.H.S. Steele-Perkins, of the Air Raid Precaution Department of the Home Office, to the public Health Congress at the Royal Agricultural Hall.

He explained the Government arrangements for warning the country of impending air raids, and dealing with their effects, and revealed that by the warning system being worked out the entire country would know between seven and 10 minutes after the raiders had passed the coast.

The Home Office hoped to let local authorities have information of a strained diplomatic situation, and on receipt of orders to this effect, the authorities would have to put their organisations into operation.

ALMOST A "BLACK OUT."

In regard to lighting, he said that London, the east and South-East coasts and the industrial areas of the Midlands, would practically amount to a "black out". He suggested that it would be useful if engineers ascertained now the number of street lights which could be shut off without causing danger to life and property.

"You will probably reduce this number of lights to a manageable minimum should an air raid over take place", said Wing-Commander Steele-Perkins. "The Home Office is investigating means of instant control, but we have not got very far with it at present."

He strongly advised the public to remain indoors in gas-proof rooms. If the public would only carry out this instruction, he continued, the casualties from air attack would be considerably reduced.

The gas, electricity and water services had been circularised on the question of protection of vital points and connections with adjoining companies to maintain supply.

Firemen.

Wing Commander Steele-Perkins who of the opinion should be too much engaged to carry out general rescue work.

DREADED INCENDIARY BOMB.

"We fear incendiary bombs probably more than anything else," he went on, adding that the fire brigade would undertake the rescue of persons who were in buildings on fire. Other rescue parties would undertake the saving of people in buildings not on fire.

Regarding the supply of materials, Wing Commander Steele-Perkins stated that the Master Builders' Association had said that they should place at the disposal of the Home Office or of local authorities their entire staff and equipment so far as possible.

First aid poets had been worked out on a basis, so far as could be seen, of the worst possible conditions.

GAS-PROOF SHELTERS.

Wing Commander Steele-Perkins said that they did not expect local authorities to build gas-proof shelters throughout the country.

"It is the householder's responsibility, as it is the factories' responsibility, to provide gas-proof rooms for those people who might be on the premises or resident in private houses," he said.

"There will be some people caught in the streets, but I cannot see anybody refusing to allow people to come into their houses during an air raid, and we are approaching those authorities who own big houses and big factories on these lines."

The alternative would be the provision of shelters at large cost, and if there was a shelter bearing the local authority's label, people would probably rush from their houses and try to use it.

The object in view was to keep the people indoors.

Wing Commander Steele-Perkins said that a 50 lb. liquid gas bomb dropped in a street would contaminate an area of about 900 square yards, split up into three zones. It would probably take a squad of six men two hours to de-contaminate it.

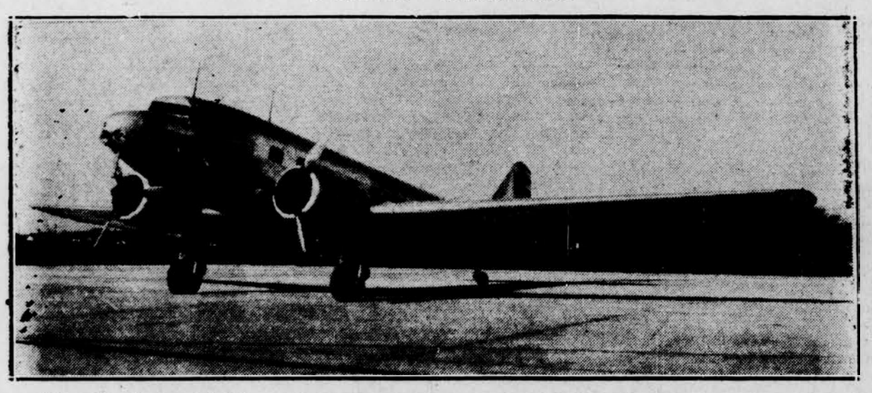
The use of wireless for communication between local authorities might, under certain conditions, be an aid to the enemy, and in addition the army and police would also probably be using wireless, developing this system for air-raid precautions.

Wing Commander Steele-Perkins said that every inhabitant would get a respirator free of cost issued prior to an emergency. But "he won't get it to-day or to-morrow," he said. "We don't want little boys playing Guy Fawkes with them."

The Government were setting up depots throughout the country where respirators would be stored. The question of distribution was

(Continued in Col. 3.)

FLYING FLAGSHIP



The U. S. A. Air Force "Flying Flagship" which is described on this page.

WORLD'S FIRST

Flying Flagship Arrives!

U. S. A. Air Force 'Plane For Commander General To Direct Aerial Operations

The first flying flagship in the world is ready in U. S. A. to roar into the air and carry a commanding general into the thick of battle where he will direct and co-ordinate his forces to sweep enemy 'planes from the sky.

The flagship, a twin-motored Douglas, was ordered for, and equipped by Major General Frank N. Andrews, commanding general of the G.H.Q. Air Force.

Instead of an earth-bound officer, Maj. Gen. Andrews becomes an integral part of the fighting units, issuing orders on the battle front based on personal observation and radio information coming into his flagship.

Now, for the first time in history, it is possible for the commanding general of the Air Force to direct his manoeuvres in precisely the same way an Admiral directs his battleships, cruisers, airplane carriers and submarines upon a given objective.

Not A Fighting Unit

This flying flagship is 'not' a fighting unit in itself. It carries 'no' armaments. But the twin-motored Douglas has a top speed of 205 miles an hour, a cruising speed of 175 miles and a service ceiling of 23,200 feet—well out of range of anti-aircraft guns.

The significant point of this development is that the Army apparently is placing an increasing amount of faith in aircraft to stop aircraft, instead of anti-aircraft artillery.

The second point is that this innovation may end the adage—"Generals die in bed," because, despite the speed of this flying flagship and the protection it is given by pursuit 'planes, there is real danger in aerial warfare.

Major General Andrews realizes the danger. But he believes the advantage of being in a position to supervise and co-ordinate the defence of the country more than off-sets the personal danger to the commanding officer.

The flagship is equipped with two radio transmitters, a compartment for the commanding general, a large one for Chief of Staff Col. Hugh J. Knerr, and for the Information Chief, Supply Chief and Tactics Chief.

In addition, there is a buffet lunch room, lavatory and baggage compartment.

The chief value of the flying flagship is in its mobility. With the high cruising speed it can cover a large territory and allow the commanding general to personally observe changing conditions. Through the radio facilities at hand, he can keep in touch with ship and shore stations and other wings of the Air Force over a wide area.

Boon For G. H. Q.

In other words, adoption of the flying flagship gives a mobility to GHQ far superior to that ever before exercised by any high command. Maj. Gen. Andrews, for example, could personally direct defensive action at the entrance of the Chesapeake Bay and less than two hours later join a wing over New York City in a bombing attack on enemy naval vessels. At the same time he would be in communication with land forces and airplanes in the Chicago area.

This multi-communication system is made possible by the two radio transmitters mentioned previously.

The first, or "command set" is operated by the pilot or co-pilot. It has a normal reliable range of 25 miles.

This range is limited deliberately so that orders issued to other 'planes in the immediate vicinity will not be overheard by receiving sets miles away, possibly within the enemy's zone. The limited range also prevents interference in other zones of activity where wing commanders may be issuing orders during combat manoeuvres.

The larger radio set, called the liaison unit, has a normal reliable range of 750 miles and is operated by a radio man.

The radio room has a door directly behind the co-pilot's seat. The commanding general's office is directly behind the radio room. In addition to the door joining the radio-pilot units and the office of Maj. Gen. Andrews, a sliding panel within arm's length keeps the C. O. and the radio operator within reach of each other.

With this arrangement, the radio man can hand incoming messages through the small window to Major Gen. Andrews. The General can then write an answer or an order which will be sent over the big liaison set or handed to the co-pilot for transmission over the command set.

The General also is in position to receive suggestions from his staff, who are farther behind him, pass judgment, and hand them on to the radio operator

The Liaison radio link operates either by voice, continuous wave or tone modulated continuous wave.

It is powered by a 50 ampere generator and a large storage battery. The generator is hooked to one of the two 710 horsepower engines and supplies energy for the radio sets when the 'plane is in the air.

Should the commanding general ground his flagship for any reason, the battery will supply sufficient energy for about two hours continuous operation.

Robot Pilot

In addition to the transmitting equipment, the airplane has a direction finding radio loop and a homing device which enables the pilot to follow the radio beam of any broadcasting station, commercial or otherwise, directly to its antenna.

The ship also has an automatic or robot pilot. Maj. Gen. Andrews said he could couple the homing device and the robot pilot—it has been done experimentally—but he prefers to depend upon manual control of the flagship.

Maj. Gen. Andrews is a good pilot himself. His successive promotions to that of commanding general of the GHQ Air Force has not stopped him in this regard. He flies the flagship virtually all the time, although he has an enlisted man as co-pilot who takes the controls when the general is in his "office" directing manoeuvres over a wide area.

Practical tests are being made here at Langley Field virtually every day. The commanding general takes his flagship into the air, surrounded by an escort of fighting ships, and holds manoeuvres over a wide territory, co-ordinating combat, pursuit and bombers in a co-ordinated attack or defence exactly as an Admiral, from the control tower of his flagship at sea, concentrates his squadrons of destroyers and his cruisers, battleships, submarines and airplane carriers upon a given objective.

Although the flying flagship is absolutely without means of defence within itself, some measure of protection is afforded its occupants by the parachute equipment. Each man aboard must wear the parachute harness.

At the exit door is a rack full of "lap" 'chutes which may be fastened quickly to the light harness if any or all want to bail out while the ship is in flight.

The apparent success of the flying flagship has been so great and the future possibilities so many, that the Air Force has placed orders for two more similar 'planes. They will cost 85,000 dollars each and will be located temporarily at Bolling Field, Washington, D. C.

Although no comment has been made by the War Department, this development seems to foreshadow the day when each wing commander will have an individual flagship in which to keep himself in constant touch with the fortunes of his squadrons.

Such a development would eliminate a situation frequently found in the World War when the commanding officer of a wing would not know until after his fliers were defeated that reinforcements were badly needed in his sector. How, instead of waiting anxiously for the return of a flight sent out on patrol, the C. O. can take his flagship out with his men and remain within the 25 mile radio zone and transmit, over his liaison set, information to his commanding general which would bring reinforcements soon enough to prevent serious damage to the major battle plans even though they arrived too late to save his men.

(Continued from column 2.)

being worked out.

He appealed for co-operation by the chief officers of local authorities.

SLUMS CANNOT BE GAS-PROOF.

Wing Commander Steele-Perkins said that bomb-proof shelters were impracticable owing to cost. It would require twelve feet of reinforced concrete to give protection against a direct hit.

Local authorities could not face the cost of putting way fifty million inhabitants under cover. What they wanted to do was to disperse the people and get them to take shelter in their own homes.

He said that he had been through nine thousand slum houses in London to investigate the problem of gas-proofing.

"There are thousands of houses which cannot, under any conditions, be made gas-proof," he declared.

"In London we have held a census, and, with the aid of the medical officers, we have visited these slums. We have now got the streets and the numbers of inhabitants occupying such houses where, owing to the structural condition, they cannot be made gas-proof, or where there are too many people occupying them to permit anybody to live in a gas-roof room.

"In the event of an air-raid the Government proposes to give a voluntary, organised evacuation. That is being worked out with the railway companies and outside authorities.

"It is proposed to evacuate the people to areas where the risk of attack is less.—Reuter.

SAFETY AND EFFICIENCY IN AEROPLANE CONSTRUCTION

Problem Considered At Annual Meeting Of Lilienthal Society

(From A Special Correspondent)

BERLIN, (By Mail).

After years of experimenting, the science of aeronautics has finally reached the stage where its practical and systematic development has become possible. To-day, before a commercial plane, or one built for speed and fancy flying,—to say nothing of bombing planes and pursuit planes—is adjudged serviceable, it must submit to the ordeal of a most thorough and searching series of tests. Some idea of how strict the requirements are with regard to operating safety, and with what degree of scientific accuracy the tests are conducted, to determine whether a new model fulfills all of these requirements, can be gained from the lectures and addresses delivered on the occasion of the first annual meeting of the Lilienthal Aeronautical Research Society ("Lilienthalgesellschaft fuer Luftfahrtforschung"). It is required of a fast commercial plane, for example, that at a speed of over 160 kilometers per hour the pilot can let go of the "stick" without the plane losing its equilibrium, even in squally weather. Or again, if by turning the transverse rudder the plane has leaned at an angle of about 15 degrees to one side, it must right itself within 15 seconds after the pilot has taken his hand off the "stick."

SAFETY FIRST.

All of these requirements must be satisfied in the United States, according to the statements made by Professor Millikan of the Technical College of Pasadena, in the course of his lecture. "Safety first" is the main problem of aeronautical research and study nowadays. When at Adlershof, near Berlin, the engineers of the German Aeronautic Experiment Station (Deutsche Versuchsanstalt fuer Luftfahrt) are never tired of dipping and diving in planes which resemble flying laboratories, in order that this unpleasant and abnormal manoeuvre may be filmed, measured, and investigated in every detail, it is because their one desire is to attain, by improving the navigability and flying efficiency of their planes, that degree of safety which is now more than ever required in all branches of transportation.

EFFICIENCY.

The other great problem to which constructors are bending their efforts is that of increased efficiency. An achievement of primary importance in this connection has been the development of the Diesel airplane motor by the Junkers firm. They have succeeded in so improving and perfecting the Diesel motor, which was formerly reckoned one of the "heavy-weights" among internal combustion engines, that is efficiency has increased 42 H.P. per liter of fuel carried. Improvements were made in the compressor by the use of special piston rings, and a new cooling process made possible a reduction in the size of the cooler, so that less air was required for the gas mixture. Above all, however, a great improvement has been made in the ratio of weight to power developed, so that it will soon be possible to build motors of 2000 H.P. efficiency which will have a weight of 0.5 kilograms per H.P. It may easily be estimated what this means, if one compares it with the average weight of an automobile engine. The airplane Diesel, which has the double advantage of being cheaper to operate and of being more economical in fuel consumption, now equals the gasoline motor in efficiency and relative weight as well.

WIND-RESISTANCE.

An important prerequisite for developing higher speed is the shape of the outer profiles of the plane with respect to its wind-resistance. At a velocity of anything over 300 kilometers per hour, even the smallest protuberance on the outer surface has its effect. For this reason, every little uneveness on the surface must be avoided, so that there will be nothing to break the wind or interfere with the smooth lines of the plane's contour. Of interest also is the marked effect that the cars in which the motors are mounted has on the wind-resistance. Professor Millikan has ascertained that the wind-resistance is greatest when the motors are installed above the planes, and least when they are built into the forward edges of the planes. In a specially constructed "wind canal," where a 1000 H.P. motor generated an air current having the velocity of about 340 kilometers per hour, a large number of models were tested to determine the influence of the wind produced by the propellers on the various surfaces and parts of the plane, particularly in connection with its capacity to maintain its equilibrium in the air.

At the close of the lectures, which were attended by no less than 1,500 persons, including nearly all the well-known aeronautic experts of Germany and a large number of foreign scientists, a tour of inspection started. Some of the party visited the Junkers Works, while others went to see the Air Current Research Station of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute at Goettingen, where new buildings have just been finished and begun to use for aeronautic experiments.

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TURNS MILES INTO SMILES

The Beeston-Humber cycle shortens every road. Its perfect construction and easy-running make light of even the roughest surface. It is the only cycle in the world with the famous Beeston-Humber Duplex front fork, which provides the maximum strength and resilience. Riding is a joy when you own a Beeston-Humber cycle—guaranteed for all time!

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LASTS A LIFETIME

THE NOBLE CYCLE & MOTOR CO., 285, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AMERICA'S POPULAR TYRE

The new SEIBERLING vapor-cured tyres ensure increased mileage, greater safety and longer service! The special SEIBERLING vapor-bath process is chiefly responsible for the unusual stamina of their 'live' rubber and cotton. FIT SEIBERLING TYRES, THE MOST POPULAR IN AMERICA!

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Dr. DE JONGH in his world renowned treatise on Cod Liver Oil stated his conviction that it was not one but ALL THE CONSTITUENTS which contributed to its value in the treatment of many diseases. This opinion was formed many years before scientists had discovered the existence of VITAMINS, and shows that Dr. DE JONGH like other great men lived in advance of his time. COD LIVER OIL contains the Vitamins A and D in correct proportion with the other constituents, and proves itself to be NATURE'S FINEST CURE.

Dr. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL is prepared from the finest Norwegian Oils by a process which cannot destroy the Vitamins, and has been recommended for over 80 years by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of CONSUMPTION, DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND CHEST, RHEUMATISM, ASTHMA, RICKETS and other INFANTILE complaints, and

ALL WASTING DISEASES

Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is sold only in Imperial Half Pint and Pint Bottles bearing Dr. De Jongh's signature.

Beware of attempts to substitute fraudulent imitations.

Proprietors: Ansar, Harford & Co., Ltd., 182 Gray's Inn Rd., London, W.C.1

Spending Little From Own Funds And Saving From Govt. Grant

Governor's Charge Of Stinginess Against Ahmedabad Local Board

The Governor in reply to an address from Ahmedabad District Local Board blamed the body for not spending even a little of its own money on road development. It saved some even from the grant made by Government.

The Board had also not agreed to share the expenses of Government scheme for rural medical relief through subsidising private doctors.

Addressing the Sardars of Gujerat he impressed on them the necessity of village improvement and peasant amelioration.

The Governor in the course of his reply to the address of the District Local Board, presented today, said:—

You have, very naturally, drawn attention to the bad condition of your roads. It is not an easy matter to have good roads in a district like Ahmedabad where the soil is rather black or sandy and road metal has to be brought from long distances. On the other hand you have a particularly comprehensive network of railways which cover nearly every taluka in the district, and you would be well advised to make full use of these.

You have referred to the Petrol Tax and in that connection I may say that a programme for the construction of feeder roads has recently been drawn. Only a certain proportion of the money available will be used for such roads and it is impossible to say how much that will be until the programme for the whole Presidency are examined together.

Money Not Spent

I must however point out that Government have been giving very liberal grants to your Board for roads. These have averaged nearly Rs. 28,000 in the last five years and last year the grant was over Rs. 41,000. But your Board has spent very little out of its own funds and has not even spent the whole of the Government grant.

For instance in 1935-36 the Board spent only Rs. 11,553 of its own money and out of the Government grant of Rs. 41,530 expended only Rs. 31,093. Moreover as the Government grant has increased, you have reduced your own expenditure.

This policy only weakens your case when you ask for additional funds from Government. Also you have in hand a balance of nearly 1-1/2 lakhs which seems unnecessarily large, and from this you could find extra money for road improvements.

Water Supply

I am well aware of the difficulty of water supply in the Bhal tract and the Nal Kantha and Government, in 1933-34, gave you a special grant of Rs. 5,000 for tank excavation, but you have not been able to spend the full amount.

As regards your request to have the waters of the three rivers in Dhandhuka Taluka bounded, I understand that this project was examined 10 years back and found not to be feasible.

Your income is necessarily derived mainly from the local fund cess, and with the present low prices of produce cultivators are not willing to pay any higher rates of taxes. But these low prices unfortunately prevail everywhere, and it is obvious that under such conditions Government cannot supply large grants such as the lakh of rupees which you ask for water supply.

If you consider that such a sum can profitably be spent at this time, you can raise it increasing the rate of local fund cess which, as I pointed out to you two years ago, is at present at its minimum of 1 anna. In some other districts of the Presidency this has been done and it is open to you to do the same. It is also open to you to impose a profession tax. While these fresh sources of income are open to you, demands for grants are out of place.

Ayurvedic Dispensaries

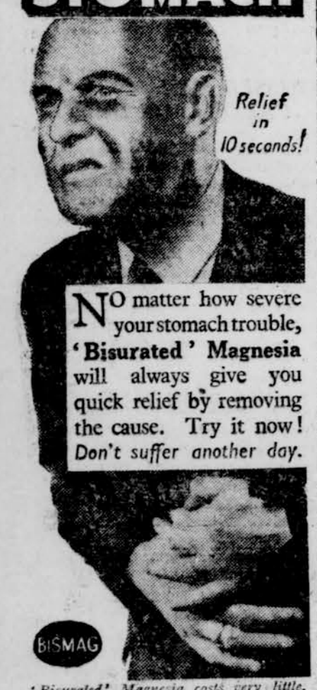
As regards the opening of Ayurvedic dispensaries Government never has taken any responsibility for these and clearly cannot give any grants while it is unable to give in full the grants for allopathic dispensaries.

With a view to bringing medical relief nearer to the villages, Government recently consulted District Local Boards about a scheme for subsidising private doctors to work in the villages, the cost to be borne equally by Government and the District Local Board but as you have not agreed to the scheme, Government have not been able to advance to you half the cost as has been done in certain districts of the Southern and Central Divisions.

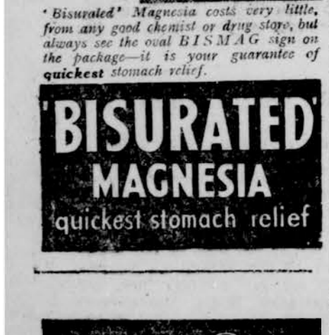
Pollution Of Sabarmati

I sympathise with your grievance over the pollution of the Sabarmati by sewage from Ahmedabad. Government have taken the matter in hand and the Ahmedabad Municipality is now taking steps for the gradual removal of the nuisance.

End PAIN in STOMACH



NO matter how severe your stomach trouble, **'Bisurated' Magnesia** will always give you quick relief by removing the cause. Try it now! *Don't suffer another day.*



'Bisurated' Magnesia costs very little, from any good chemist or drug store, but always see the oval BISMAG sign on the package—it is your guarantee of **quickest** *stomach relief.*

'BISURATED' MAGNESIA quickest stomach relief

GOVERNOR WARNS GUJERAT SARDARS

The Governor in the course of his address to the Sardars of Gujarat said:

On the last occasion, when I had the pleasure of addressing you, I had impressed upon you the necessity of adapting yourselves to the situation caused by the agricultural depression by observing the strictest economy. I am glad to know that the majority of you have realised the position and are doing their best to follow my advice.

I am sorry to hear that there are still a few among you who are less provident and who may find themselves encumbered with debt beyond redemption, unless they curtail their expenditure so as not to exceed their income.

VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT.

You already know of the considerable importance given by Government to the Village Improvement Schemes. It is needless for me to emphasise again, as I did when we met in 1934, that the Sardars have a special obligation to do what they can to help this movement.

There is also another aspect of agricultural improvement to which I wish to draw your particular attention and that is the Cattle breeding scheme launched by His Excellency the Viceroy. Some Sardars have already followed His Excellency's lead and I feel confident that more of you will follow this example in due course. These are activities to which the landed aristocracy can and should devote their energies and I trust that you will all do your best to promote them.

It only remains for me to touch on the most important event which is shortly to create a landmark in the history of India.

I refer to the approaching introduction of Provincial autonomy. Your interests have received special consideration by the reservation of a seat in the new Assembly for a representative of the Sardars and Inamdars of Gujarat.

I am confident that you will avail yourselves of this opportunity and elect as your representative one who will be worthy of you.

TORCH OF FREEDOM FOR FAIZPUR

(Continued from page 14)

before the first runner commenced his march.

More than a thousand men, women and children had gathered at the place before 8 a.m. when the function officially commenced.

Congress leaders from the city and Suburbs were present.

Smart looking Bombay National Guards and other Volunteer Corps and the more smart looking lady volunteers under Mrs. Safia Khan stood in military formation to pay their respect to the National Standard and the Flame that was to be lit.

Nariman Lits Fire

Exactly at 8, Mr. K. F. Nariman, the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee lit the Sacred Flame in a Brass receptacle, which was attached to the Standard, which was being held by Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt, the Suburban Congress leader, who originated the idea of a Torch March to Faizpur and was conferred the honour of being the First Runner.

Then the "Vande Mataram" was sung by the lady volunteers and Mr. Nariman unfurled the National Flags, first the Flag attached to the Standard and the next attached to the Flag Post in front of the Pathashala where only a few months ago, the Memorial Tablet was unveiled.

Mr. K. F. Nariman in the course of his speech said that it had been the practice that all Congress functions should begin with the salutation of the National Flag and hence it was in fitness of things that before the great march commenced to Faizpur there should be the Flag salutation ceremony. It was right that this unique place, a place where the first session of the Indian National Congress was held, a place where fifty-two years ago Indian leaders first lit the fire of National awakening, should be selected for that ceremony.

The Congress which was deliberative body in its first stages had slowly developed into one of the mightiest political organisations in the country. To-day the Congress stood for the service of the poor, the workers, the peasants—the Indian masses.

Temple Of Service

Thanks are due to Mahatma Gandhi, who had given an orientation to the trend of Congress political activity.

To-day that Apostle of Indian Nationalism had left big cities and made a remote village his abode, only for the purpose of serving the Indian masses, as the masses lived not in cities but in villages.

Congratulations were due to the Maharashtra Provincial Congress for having selected a village for the Congress session.

The speaker earnestly hoped that other provinces where the Congress would be held in future would follow up the lead given by Maharashtra. The torch bearers who would commence their three hundred miles march presently would carry with them the blessings of the citizens of Bombay and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

To-day the Congress was the real temple of service and sacrifice and the torch bearers would be carrying that message to Faizpur.

Symbol Of Sacrifice.

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, conveying the message of Bombay to Faizpur through the Torch-bearers said that fire was a symbol of sacrifice and service for all Indians, and medium for the purification of the soul.

The fire that was being carried from Bombay to Faizpur was not only the fire of service and sacrifice, but the emblem of Indian independence for all Indians. Till Independence was won that fire ought to be kept burning, and after it was won the fire would be the symbol of peace and prosperity in the country.

While the torch bearers who ran to the Olympiads did so with a view to carry light into darkness, the bearers of 'Immortal Flame' to Faizpur were following up the traditions of Indian culture and carrying the fire of sacrifice and service.

After the speeches the March commenced.

PRINCES AND FEDERATION

(Continued from page 6).

the working of the legislature will disappear the characteristic of State representatives as distinguished from those from British India.

3. In the executive sphere sec. 122 and sec. 123 will show that the States have no longer any autonomy of executive actions within their own States. Not only the Federation will invade the States so far as federal sphere is concerned but the whole sphere of State administration comes under the direct control of the Federation. Sec. 123 is incapable of any other interpretation.

4. As regards the Supreme Court, its jurisdiction is so arranged that it will not protect the States either from the Federation or from the Paramountcy. On the other hand by permitting appeals to the Federal Court from the final decisions of the State Courts there is a complete breakdown of autonomy and sovereignty of the State.

5. Government of India Act leaves untouched the sphere of Paramountcy. Paramountcy remains undefined and will continue as strong as it was ever before. Regarding subjects on which the States do not federate and regarding reservations to subjects on which the States federate the control of Paramountcy remains as at present.

6. As regards Treaties and Agreements the States have no constitutional guarantee for protection of their Treaties and Engagements or the protection of rights arising thereunder. Most of the Treaties will either be wiped out or will be substantially modified, by the very fact of Federating. The States that have Agreements and Engagements regarding salt and sea customs and as a matter of that regarding any subject to which State accedes to the Federation will by accession find that their Engagements and Agreements are either negatived or substantially modified. The States are obliged by the arrangement of the Act to entreat His Majesty to allow them to retain their Treaty rights and it will be left to His Majesty's pleasure how far Treaty rights will be permitted to be reserved. Again even if they are permitted to be reserved they will be subjected to the process of deterioration by political practice, usage, and sufferance as has been the experience of the States since their Treaties were first made.

The Contrast

Now this is the picture of the Federation for the States. Compare this picture with the picture they envisaged when they first agreed to accept the idea of Federation for India. Comparison will show that the Federation they now get is altogether different from what they anticipated or were made to anticipate.

It is no fault of the Princes if they refuse to accept the picture that is now before them. No doubt it was foolish for them to jump at the idea of Federation without fully realising what it would mean to them and to their states; but foolishness is not a crime but a dereliction, for which they deserve sympathy and pity. If the Princes accept the picture as it emerges from the Constitution Act in spite of its being so radically different from that they wanted, no sane man will believe for a moment that they were free agents in accepting that picture. It is now up to the Princes to take courage in both hands and to say openly to the British Government and to the people at large that they have committed a fundamental error in accepting the idea of Federation that they much regret the error and that they cannot accept the Federation as depicted in the Constitution Act. If Princes cannot reject the constitution the world will know that the Princes of India with all their tall talk are mere toys in the hands of the mighty British Power.

If history furnishes any guide, there will never be a Federation of India so long as Indian Princes continue to be the autocratic rulers of their States. They must reduce themselves to constitutional heads of their States before India can be a Federation with the willing consent of the states. If India wants a Federal Constitution now with States as federating Units, the only way open is the way suggested by Bismark. Suppress the will of the Rulers and coerce them into Federation and maintain them within the Federation by continuous process of coercion till either the Princes or their autocracy is eliminated.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA CENTENARY

Thesis And Essay Competition Result To Be Published Shortly

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The Assistant Secretary, Sri Ramakrishna Centenary Committee, has issued the following statement in connection with the All-India-Burma-Ceylon Thesis and Essay Competition recently held under its auspices:—

The result of the All-India-Burma-Ceylon Thesis and Essay Competition, which has been over, is now being tabulated and it is expected that it will be announced in the Press either in the last week of this month or in the first part of January next, the exact date of which will be notified later. Only prize winners will be given formal intimation of their success in due time at their respective addresses.

Modish Complexions

Yes, complexions are worn au naturelle—but this does not mean that you display them in their morning glory, fresh from the bath tub! Make-Up is less artificial, follows natural colouring and aims to achieve a natural effect of youthful loveliness. So away with sallow skins, banish your blatant rouges and lipsticks, you've got to look young and beautiful. And how are you to do it? Get an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax from your chemist and apply a little nightly. While you sleep this oxygenated wax will gently and imperceptibly absorb the discoloured outer skin with its wrinkles and blemishes, revealing the fresh flawless complexion now concealed beneath. Try a ten-day treatment if you would see your complexion at its best.

Mercolized Wax contains no animal fat.

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Breathe the Vapour

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SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regtd.), Sandhurst Rd., Opp. Central Bank, Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.

WHAT A RACE!

4th Day XMAS Meeting
DECEMBER
19th
First Race 1-45 p.m.

XMAS MEETINGS

4th Day	Saturday	19th December
5th „	Thursday	24th December
6th „	Saturday	26th December

REDUCED ADMISSION RATES
1st ENCLOSURE Gentlemen Rs. 3. Ladies Rs. 2
SEASON TICKETS
Gentlemen Rs. 50. Ladies Rs. 25.
2nd ENCLOSURE ... Rs. 1-4.
(All prices inclusive of tax).

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BOMBAY RACES

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 17 POINTS DOWN

Gold Easy But Silver Steady And Wheat Quiet

BOMBAY, Dec 17

On Thursday cross rates ruled steady.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton was easy on hedge and liquidation on contraction of foreign demand.

GOLD EASY

London gold was easy but silver was steady.

WHEAT QUIET

Wheat ruled quiet in the absence of trade demand. Rubber was firm but Jute was steady.

SECURITIES QUIETLY STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was moderately active on scattered support but the general enquiry was slow. Gilt edged securities kept quiet but steady.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1937.

	New York, Dec 17
Previous closing	12.32
To-day's opening	12.28
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	12.15
Difference	—.17

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1937.

	Liverpool, Dec 17
Previous closing	6.73
To-day's opening	6.71
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	6.67
Difference	—06

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 221

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec 17

Cotton came in for some pressure as a result of hesitancy on the part of operators particularly as foreign advices were discouraging while contraction of foreign demand also stifled local enquiry with consequent recession in prices.

Trading in March began at 12.28 i.e. 4 points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and hedge selling together with some liquidation but thereafter orders were more evenly divided with the result that further decline was checked with the undertone keeping very steady.

New York cotton finally closed at 12.15 with a decline of 17 points for March delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 17

The following were the opening ranges:—

January (12.38/12.38) 12.25/12.24
March (12.37/12.37) 12.28/12.26
May (12.25/12.24) 12.15/12.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 17

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American December (6.74) 6.71
American January (6.72) 6.69
Egyptian January (9.79) 9.64
Egyptian March (9.98) 9.84

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec 17

The market was closed at night.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec 17

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

METALS

Tin (£236 3/4 buyers £237 sellers. Firm) £236 5/8 buyers £236 7/8 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£26 buyers £26 11/16 sellers. sellers) £19 1/8 sellers

Irregular) £25 9/16 buyers. No sellers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£50 1/4 to £51) £50 1/4 to £51

Glasgow Iron (£78) £78

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay December January (£14 5/8 sellers) £14 1/2 sellers

Linseed Calcutta December January (£14 3/8 sellers) £14 3/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata December (£12 sellers) £12 1/16 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal January (£16 3/4 sellers) £16 3/8 sellers

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1) 1-2 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1) 2-1

JUTE

New Crop December January (£19 sellers) £18 1/8 sellers

Dunlop January (£22 1/2 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers

Lightning January (£20 3/4 sellers) £21 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (9 11/16 paid and sellers) 9 7/8 paid and value

Forward April June (9 5/8 paid and buyers) 9 7/8 paid and value

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Dec 17
6-0 p.m.

	Rs. a. p.
Silver ready	52 8 0
Silver 1st settlement	52 9 0
Silver 2nd settlement	52 11 0
Gold ready	35 0 3
Gold 1st settlement	35 0 3
Gold 2nd settlement	34 15 6
Sovereigns	22 3 6

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

	New York, Dec 17
Previous closing	4.91 13/32
To-day's opening	4.91 19/32
To-day's latest	4.91 3/8

(At the time of New York cotton closing.)

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

	London, Dec 17
Previous closing	4.91 5/16
To-day's opening	4.91 7/16
To-day's closing	4.91 7/16
Difference	+.00 1/8

FRANC RATE.

	London, Dec 17
Previous closing	105.13
To-day's opening	105.15
To-day's closing	105.15
Difference	nil

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 17

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.91 7/16 with subsequent movements restricted by restrained support.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.91 7/16

Franc opened at 105.15 and then improved to 105.13 but thereafter very little interest was shown.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 105.13.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Dec 17

The following cable information was received from London to-night.

"India bought. China sold. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

	London, Dec 17 Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Spot	21 1/4d.	21 5/16d.
Forward	21 3/16d.	21 1/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 17

Gold Bars fine per ounce (£7-1-7) £7-1-5 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec 17

3 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent

4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent

6 months (7/8 to 1 per cent) 7/8 to 1 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Dec 17
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1.6 1/8) 1.6 5/32
Paris on Bombay (7.916) 7.945
New York on Bombay (37.10) 37.14
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/8) 0.92 1/4
London on Milan (93.25) 93.34
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/16) 1-2 13/32
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec 17

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.33 5/8. Prices declined on scattered selling and realising with Argentine crop estimates creating feeling of caution.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 17

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March at 10s 7/8 and May 10s. The market was quiet in the absence of any particular activity with eagerly awaited Argentine estimates doing little to stir the market. The demand has fallen off considerably with only Japan interested to a small extent but the undertone continued steady.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1937 Delivery.

Bombay, Dec 17

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.).

	Rs. a. p
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 11 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 10 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 11 9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 11 3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec 17

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	5 12 3
Wheat May 1937	5 10 9
Linseed May 1937	7 11 6

The market was steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Dec 17

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £98 1/2 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec 17
3-30 p.m.

Rubber shares and oil shares were firm and fairly active. Industrials generally were steady to firm. Internationals were rather undecided. Mining shares were generally dull and easier.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£84 1/2) £84 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£106 3/4) £106 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£107 7/8) £107 7/8

5 per cent Indian Loan (£116 5/8) £116 5/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 7/8) £105 7/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds) (£114 7/8) £115

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (18-0) 18-0

Marks and Spencer Ordinary (£4 1/2) £4 1/2

Hydro Electric (dol 8 5/8) dol 8 5/8

Musical Industries (22-10 1/2) 22-6

Princhin Johnson (53-9) 53-9

Imperial Chemical (42-6) 42-6

Woolsworth New Ford (86-3) 86-3

Realisation 1930 (£94 3/4) £94 3/4

Dunlop Rubber (35-6) 35-6

Unilever Ordinary (40-3) 40-9

Ford Motors (33-0) 33-6

Cables and Wireless (£6 1/8) £6

British American Tobacco (134-4 1/2) 135-0

Carreas A (£11 3/4) £11 3/4

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (183-9) 181-10 1/2

P and O S N Company Deferred (30-3) 29-9

Distillers (124-1 1/2) 125-9

Bredford Dyers (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2

British Celanese (9-1 1/2) 9-6

J and P Coates Ordinary (53-1 1/2) 53-1 1/2

Courtaulds Ordinary (57-6) 57-6

Fine Cotton Spinners (10-0) 10-0

Vickers Limited Ordinary (35-0) 35-0

Inter Nickels (£64 3/4) £64 3/4

Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (33-6) 36-3

Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2- £102 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec 17
3-30 p.m.

5 per cent New Indian Loan (£101 1/2) £101 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98 1/2) £98 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958-63 (£118) £118

4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£109 1/2) £109 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£113) £113

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1934/59 (£105 1/2) £105 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£109 1/2) £109 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2

Donaro Tea (45-0) 45-0

Empire of India (26-3) 26-9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (42-3) 43-0

Gula Kelampong (50-0) 51-3

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (42-3) 43-1 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Bernagore (£11) £11

MINING SHARES

Nandy (61-3) 61-3

Burma Corporation (14-9) 14-9

Rio Tintos (£21) £20 5/8

East Rand Proprietors (76-6) 76-0

Rand Imam (£9 3/8) £9 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£16) £16 1/8

Godule New (£11) £11

Sub Nigel (£13) £13

New Modders (38-9) 37-6

Spring Mines Split Shares (40-0) 40-7 1/2

Union Corporation (£9 5/8) £9 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (51-10 1/2) 52-6

Anglo Iranian (97-6) 97-6

Burma Oil (107-6) 107-6

Musical Eagle (31-4 1/2) 32-0

Shell Transport (£125) £123 3/4

Royal Dutch (£45 5/8) £45 5/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£62 1/2) £62 1/2

L and S Ordinary (£33) £31 7/8

L N E R Defd (£5 1/2) £5 1/2

Southern Dutch (£25 1/8) £24 7/8

London Paris 5 per cent (£134 3/4) £134 3/4

London Transport 'C' Stock (£96 3/4) £96 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct 17

The following were the opening rates: General Motor (dol 69 3/4) dol 68 3/4

Anaconda Copper (dol 53) dol 52 1/2

U S Steel Common (dol 78 1/8) dol 78 1/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 143 1/2) dol 145

INCREASED RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW DELHI, December 17.

The total approximate gross earnings of all State-owned Railways for the period (ten days) ending 30th November (24th period of 1936) amount to 271 lakhs which is ten lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year.—A.P.

RUBBER AND OIL SHARES FIRM

Wall Street Quietly Lower

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Dec 17

Stock Exchange: Rubbers continue to meet strong support. Leading oils were firm with the revival of demand in Mexican Eagles which lifted the price from 30/9 to 32/4. Elsewhere markets were quiet, though the undertone was firm with several good features, among specialised industrials.

Commodities: Rubber was firm and active closing below the best. Pepper and Shellac ruled firm on speculative buying.

Wall Street was quietly lower.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Uninteresting And Teas Unchanged

CALCUTTA, Dec 17

Jutes ruled steady but business was very much restricted. Coals revealed not much interest. Teas were unchanged. In miscellaneous Indian Coppers and Indian Irons were in better demand while others kept more or less unchanged. Government securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: Two and three fourth per cent new loan 1948/52 101/9, three per cent Government paper 90/6 small odd lot, three and half per cent Government paper 100/3, three and half per cent loan 1947/50 107/12, Four per cent loan 1960/70 115/6, four and half per cent loan 1955/60 112, five per cent loan 1945/55 121/9, three per cent U P Bonds 1961/66 99/14 small lot.

Banks: Ballygunge 104, Imperial fully paid 1578.

Cottons: Bengal Nagpur 13/11 small lot, Dunbar ord 126, Elgin Mills ord 113 ex div, Kesoram 3/15, New Victoria ord 1/4.

Coals: Amalgamated 23/8, Bhalgora 2/4, East Indian 17/8, Equitable 35/6, Mundulpore 7/13, New Tetturya 3/2, Pence Valley 33/6 small lot, South Karanpura 6/10 small lot, Samla 1/2, Seebpore 13/10, premium, New Beerbhoom 13/4, Talcher 2/3

Jutes: Agarpara 23/4, Alliance 269, Barnagore 150, Clive 26/8, Cheviot 136, Howrah 53/6, Hukumchand ord 11/2, Lansdowne 169/8, Kanknarrah 441, New Central 330, Presidency 4/10, Anglo India 399/8, Bally pref 141/8, Birla 20, Champdany 172/8, small lot, Craig 1/6, Dalhousie 332 small lot, India 334, National 23/14, Standard 289 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 9/14, Consolidated 8 small lot, India Copper Corporation 3/13 cum div, Lister Antiseptic pref 103, Bengal Telephone ord 21/12 small lots, Patna Electric 19/2, Britannia Building and Iron 9/14, Indian Iron and Steel 17/6, Indian Standard Wagon ord 49, Indian Standard Wagon pref 126 small lot, Indian Steel Wire Products defd 95, Kumardhubi Engineering ord 3/14, Kumardhubi Engineering pref 90, Marshalls 3/3, Associated Hotel pref 104, small lots, Britannia Biscuits ord 7/9, cum div, B I Corporation ord 3/15, Calcutta Safe Deposit 2/2 premium, Indian Wood Products 25, Ivan Jones 3/4, Indo Burma Petroleum ord 121, British Ceylon Corporation 7/8, Tide Water Oil 10/8, Titaghur paper ord 22/8 cum div, Titaghur paper defd 10 cum div, Midnapore Zemindary 88, Bengal Assam Steamship 278, Calcutta Landing and Shipping 15, India General Navigation ord 110.

Sugars: Balrampore 13/12, Buland 11/13, Carew and Co 18/8

Teas: Dessai Parbuttia 220, Barodighi 46/8, Betjan 20/4, Pashok 14/8, small lot, Rutema 11.

Rubbers: Indragiri 1.70 cts.

Debentures: Five and half per cent 1915/30/40 Dalhousie Property 102/12, three and quarter per cent 1956/65, Howrah Bridge 101/12 small lot.—A. P.

KARACHI MARKET REPORT

Karachi, Dec 17

To-day's closing quotations:

	Rs. a. p.
Cotton Sind January	19 12 6
March	19 9 3
Punjab	17 9 9
March	17 9 3
American January	23 9 6
March	23 8 6
Tone: Quiet and dull.	
Wheat January	31 2 0
March	31 8 0
July	29 8 0
December	30 15 0
Tone: Dull.	
Toria February	39 10 0
March	40 10 0
December	41 0 0
Gram January	21 14 0
July	21 14 6
December	21 4 0
Cottonseeds January	17 4 0
March	17 11 6

Yesterday market was closed on account of Ramzan Id.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Dec. 17.

In sympathy with absence of foreign enquiry the local market opened quiet and prices decline somewhat but at the decline there was active buying which improved prices. There is more disposition to buy on declines than to sell on advances.

Groundnuts February opened to-day at Rs. 44/13 and after declining to Rs. 44/9 advanced to Rs. 45/6 and later stood at Rs. 45/3/6. March delivery after declining to Rs. 8/14 improved to Rs. 8/15/6. Castorseed market opened at Rs. 38/13 for May and after advancing to Rs. 39/3 declined to Rs. 39. Cottonseed January opened at Rs. 20/11 and advanced to Rs. 21/6 when the rise was checked by realising and prices declined to Rs. 20/15 but again rallied to Rs. 21/5. May delivery was quoted Rs. 1/2 higher. The undertone of the market was good.

To-day's closing quotations were as under:—

Groundnuts February	45 4 0
Cottonseed May	39 1 6
Cottonseed January	21 3 6
Cottonseed May	22 7 0

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Gamaria of 3232 Reg. tons Capt. E. Coleborn arrived from Calcutta via Vizagapatam, Cocoanada, Masalipatam, Madras, Pondicherry, Cuddalore, Negaptam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Alleppey, Cochin, Panani, Calicut, Tellicherry and Mangalore, with one passenger, coal and general cargo.

Lionel Edward's S.S. Aagtekerk of 4044 Reg. tons Capt. W. Fries arrived from Rotterdam via Antwerp, Bremen, Hamburg, Algiers Genoa, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Karachi, Kathiawar Coast Ports with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Anglo-Iranian Oil Co's Oil Tanker S.S. British Aviator of 4136 Reg. tons Capt. J. P. Conningham sailed for Abadan with local cargo.

Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.'s S.S. City of Auckland of 5288 Reg. tons Capt. H. G. Jenkins sailed for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta with local and same bottom cargo.

Lionel Edward's S.S. Fotini Carras of 2701 Reg. tons Capt. G. Lemos sailed for Karachi, Aden and Antwerp with local cargo.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Gamaria of 3232 Reg. tons Capt. E. C. Coleborn sailed for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

LOADING.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

The following steamers entered for loading on 17-12-1936:—

S.S. Barala (M. M. & Co.) for Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports

S.S. Varsova (M. M. & Co.) for Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

S.S. Strathnaver (M. M. & Co.) for Europe and American Ports via Aden.

S.S. Aagtekerk (L. E.) for Europe and Australian Ports via Karachi.

EXPORTS

Bombay, December 17.

S.S. Strathnaver for London:—475 bales animal hairs Cox and Wings Ltd.; 19 bales animal skins T F Levy; 11 bales animal skins H A Aminoff.

S.S. Fotinicarras for Antwerp:—98 bales wool raw D. Abraham and Sons.

S.S. Agtekirk for Melbourne:—2716 bags castor seed Ralli Bros.; 576 bags myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.; 370 bags myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co.; 186 bags myrabollams K Trikamji; 124 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas and Co.

For Sydney:—5900 bags linseed 1334 bags gingelly seed and 1418 bags castor seed L Dreyfus and Co.; 136 bags myrabollams P Mathurdas and Co.; 2400 bags linseed R Dhanji and Co.; 637 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas and Co.

S.S. City of Auckland for Halifax:—400 bags groundnut kernels M Bhuta and Co.

S.S. Hokushin Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw The Nissho Co., Ltd.o 300 bags cotton S R Tulshan and Co.; 700 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Tokiwa Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw S Karamshi and Co.; 208 bales cotton raw A Clayton and Co.; 500 bales cotton raw Bhagwandas and Co.; 2000 bales cotton raw N Nagshi and Co.; 550 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co.; 1500 bales cotton raw N Manilal and Co.; 700 bales cotton raw Langley and Co.; 300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha and Co.; 300 bales cotton R Dhanji & Co.; 200 bales cotton H Bhagwandas and Co.; 1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.; 500 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 204 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.; 100 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—800 bales cotton raw Langley and Co.; 100 bales cotton raw Katak and Co.; 300 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.; 35 tons iron scrap A Popatlal and Sons; 815 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 250 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS

Bombay, December 17.

S.S. Narkunda, agents M M and Co., from London:—88 cases provison; 51 bars silver; 3 boxes sovereigns.

From Zurich:—90 cases embroidered cotton goods.

From Marseilles:—10 cases chemicals.

From Aden 26 bags gum Arabia.

M.V. Victoria, agents L. Triestino, from Shanghai:—6 bags stone chips; 1 case shuttles.

From Manila:—4 cases cigars; 12 coils manila rope.

B. N. R. Strike Spreads

(Continued From Page 1)

tiations with the Railway for an honourable settlement on half a dozen occasions two Vice-Presidents and the President of the Union interviewed the Agent, who invariably stood adamant, the negotiations ending in a sorry deadlock. On the night of December 12, the day before the strike, Mr. Giri, President, made a last minute attempt to bring about a settlement. Telegrams were exchanged till the midday of December 13, the day fixed for the strike. The more the Union essayed for a peaceful settlement the more did the Railway Administration seem to think that the Union was panicky about facing a strike. Earnestness and anxiety of the Union to prevent a crisis was perhaps too good to be believed by the employer.

ABSURD CONTENTION.

The alleged illegality of the strike leaves everybody cold and unconvinced. It is absurd to contend that a registered Trade Union has no right under the Trade Disputes Act to serve the notice of a strike on the employer. A similar stunt was projected in the case of the G. I. P. Railway strike six years ago but when an effective reply was given by the workers, nothing more was heard of the so-called illegality. Sec. 15 of the Act should be read together with the other sections of the Act, recognising Trade Union, along with the Rules framed by the local Governments in order correctly to interpret the section in question. The employer, instead of redressing the grievances of workers, has been adopting every conceivable method to crush the spirit of collective bargaining.

ENTIRE STAFF AFFECTED.

There is also an atempt to belittle the extent of the strike, which is understandable from the Administraion's point of view. The reality is that to-day not only "the inferior" staff but all classes of workers, skilled and unskilled, supervisory, clerical and executive from all departments have responded to the call of the Union and the strike has spread from Waltair to Howrah, and Howrah to Nagpur, including the coal district of Adra and the branches, embracing 25,000 men.

This should open the eyes of all concerned to the seriousness of the grievances and the intensity of feeling of righteousness of the workmen's cause and their determination to fight for their rights.

"STAND HEROICALLY TILL LAST"

G. I. P. Workers' Union Message To B.N.R. Strikers

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

The following message has been wired by the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union to the Secretary, Bengal Nagpur Railway Union where the workers are on strike:

"G. I. P. Railway workers wish you success. Help is being organised. Stand heroically till last."—United Press.

MORE WORKERS JOIN STRIKE

KHARAGPUR, Dec. 17.

Mr. Ramalingam, Vice-President of the Labour Union, Kharagpur wires to the "United Press":—

"More workers have joined the strike. Engineering workers from Adra to Gomoh have struck work. The loco, shed and engineering staff have completely joined the strike. The carriage and wagon staff, except assistant train examiners and some clerks have struck work.

"At a mass meeting held at Tatanagar a resolution was passed requesting the Managing Director of the Railway immediately to intervene in the matter for a favourable settlement and thus avert a crisis.

"Workers of Sini, Rajakarsawan Dongaposi, Chaibasa and intermediate stations have joined the strike. At Shakradharpore the number of strikers has gone up to 1,200. About 95 per cent. of the loco, carriage, engineering and signal staff have struck work. In traffic, both commercial and transportation only a handful of men are working. The roadside stations are following suit. All strikers are peaceful and non-violent."—United Press.

ENGINE DERAILED

BOMBAY, December 17.

Two sleepers, placed across the track, caused the derailment of the engine of the 52-up Adra-Asansol passenger train between Adra and Joychandipahar stations yesterday, says a message received from the B. N. R. authorities at Adra. No injury was caused to passengers and no damage to rolling stock.—A.P.

ENTIRE INDIAN LABOUR FORCE JOIN STRIKE

But B. N. R. Agent Sees No Reason For Union's Action

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

A communique issued by the Agent, B. N. Railway, states 'inter alia' that the strike called by the Bengal Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union has resulted, during the course of the last three days, in the abstention from work of practically the whole Indian Labour force in the Kharagpur workshops and absence from duty of about eighty per cent of the Indian inferior staff in the loco, carriage and wagon, transportation and commercial departments in most of the main headquarter stations on the Railway. Certain elements of the Indian supervising and clerical staff in the loco, carriage and wagon, transportation and commercial departments have also struck work, but a major portion of this class of staff are carrying out their normal duties.

DELAYS AND DETENTIONS

Mail and passenger train service throughout the Railway has been maintained in full, although delays and detentions have been inevitable with the temporary dislocation caused by the strike. It has been found necessary to curtail the goods train service in certain sections of the railway to about fifty per cent or normal, but active steps are being taken everywhere for recruitment of staff to replace the strikers and it is hoped that the general position will improve in the course of the next few days.

AGENT SEES NO REASONS

After detailing the alleged grievances of the workers, the communique adds that the Agent is unaware of many matters under dispute justifying in any respect the action taken by the Executive of the Union "and the occurrence of the strike and its consequences can only be attributed to the evident intention of certain members of the Executive of the Union to undermine seriously the discipline necessary for the safe and efficient administration of the Railway thereby disorganise an important public utility service.—A.P.

DISMISSED MEN CALLED FOR DUTY

(From A Correspondent.)

JAMSHEDPUR, December 16.

Railway workers of the carriage, loco, engineering and a majority of the traffic departments have struck work. The few remaining clerical staff are joining soon. Messrs Naidu, Ramrao and Tirumalarao addressed two mass meetings of the loco and traffic settlements. Mr. Naidu congratulated the workers on their response and urged them be peaceful and firm.

A resolution urging Sir T. R. Wynne, Chairman of the Board of Directors, for immediate intervention and early favourable settlement, was adopted.

The Secretary has issued appeals to the Jamshedpur workers for relief funds for the Bhojudih Satyagrahis.

The strikers are very enthusiastic and peaceful.

Mr. Giri is expected here soon.

Reports of the recruitment of men dismissed as medically unfit and superannuation are being received. The Union has notified the authorities, the immediate withdrawal of their men in the interest of public safety.

BILASPUR JOINS IN

Train Service Dislocated

BILASPUR, December 17.

Following the general strike of B. N. Railway workers strike commenced here from 10 p.m. on Tuesday, 95 per cent of the workers of all classes and all departments are on strike, including clerical staff. While the workers are keeping quite peaceful, it is stated that train service has been considerably dislocated.—United Press.

Another Sitting Member Defeated

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

Mr. Abdul Rezzak Hajee Abdur Suttar has been declared elected from West Bengal Mahomedan Constituency with 203 votes, defeating Mr. Mahmood Suhrawardy (sitting) who obtained 103 votes.—A. P.

Long Liquidation And Hedging In Cotton

LOAN COTTON LIKELY TO BE RELEASED AT 12 1/2 CENTS.

Markets Correct Overbought Situation

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market was quiet on heavy long liquidation and Southern hedge selling. It is feared that the Government will release loan cotton at 12-1/2 cent basis.

The U. S. A. mill consumption for November was 627,000 bales against 646,000 bales in October and 508,000 bales in November, 1935.

The New York market opened steady and advanced on renewed trade, foreign and outside buying together with moderate hedging. Trading was quiet after the cessation of December trading which closed at a rise of 24 points above March. Later prices eased on increased hedge selling and long liquidation but the tone of the market was steady. It appears that the market is correcting overbought situation and it will be advisable to buy on all good declines.

The market opened at a rise of 5 points with March 12.37 and a further improvement of 4 points was reached when March was quoted 12.41 which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was increased selling and prices declined 14 points and March was quoted 12.27 which was the lowest level for the day. The market closed unchanged to 6 points down for distant months. Spot cotton prices were unchanged at 12.92c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged to 3 points up. Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 12.75c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 points with March 6.75. There was heavy speculative long liquidation with poor offtake. Later on there was scattered liquidation which was absorbed by trade-calling and straddle buying. The market closed at a decline of 7 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 4 points down at 6.96d per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a scattered selling. Sakels futures closed 22 to 7 points down with spot cotton prices were 25 points down at 10.44. Uppers futures declined 4 to 6 points with spot cotton 3 points lower at 7.61d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover. Sakels futures closed 5 to 16 points up and Ashmouni futures were 17 to 19 points up.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest (11-32 a.m.)	12.40+08
N. Y. March Lowest (2-59 p.m.)	12.27—05
Liverpool March Highest	6.76—04
Liverpool March Lowest	6.70—10

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled:

New York (Dec. 15): Eased on realising.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled:

Cotton loan releases unlikely before March. Barring reactions expect continuation upward tendency commodities. Speculative interest broadening.

Their New York friends cabled:

Heavy liquidation but new speculation entering market. Trade demand falling off. Think mills bought enough until after turn of year.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Decline owing to "bulls" realising to secure profits. Rather less demand. Our opinion is that the market will react further. The "long" interest is large. Our opinion is that the top has been reached for the present.

Liverpool.—From Washington there is a rumour that Government are prepared to release cotton on basis of New York futures at 12.25.

New York.—Moderate liquidation with less demand.

New York.—Advancing tendency checked pending C.C.C. announce disposal of loan cotton. Think advance will continue.

New York.—Increased liquidation. Slow demand. Small business in dry goods. Sentiment mixed.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received to-day the following cable advices from their Foreign friends:—

Liverpool—"Firmness nears America may induce Government release cotton sooner than expected. Would liquidate on advances and replace on material setback."

New York.—"Demand not sustained. Goods market easier. Chances are in favour of the market declining somewhat. Would favour purchases on all good setbacks."

Messrs. Bruel and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, Liverpool:—

Cotton:—Firmness of nears in America may induce Government release of cotton sooner than expected; would liquidate on advances and replace on material setbacks.

Rubber:—Quota fixed 75 per cent January March; 80 per cent April June. Sharp advance after yesterday's decision may precipitate further action International Rubber Regulation Committee 9 5/8.

Metals:—Expect increased prices in 1937 but subject to natural reactions.

Wheat:—Continued heavy Continental buying making position tight; looks higher; Argentine Wheat crop 250.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 16.

January	12.30—02
March	12.32
May	12.19—03
July	12.09—02
October	11.66—06
Middling Spot	12.92

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Dec. 16.

January	12.27
March	12.29+03
May	12.16
Middling Spot	12.75+03
11-00 a.m. ranges.—	
January	12.36/12.36
March	12.35/12.35
May	12.23/12.23
Noon Call.—	
March	12.39
May	12.26

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 16. bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S.A. Ports	21,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 16.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS—	
January	9.71
March	9.90
May	10.07
July	10.12
September	10.12
F.G.F. Spot	10.44

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 16.

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.52
Fine (Good Staple)	5.67
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.82
OOMRA—	
Fine (No 1 staple)	5.56
Superfine (No 1 staple)	5.71
Choice (No 1 staple)	5.86
BENGAL—	
Good	4.35
Fully Good	4.45
Fine	4.57

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 16.

December	6.75—06
January	6.73—06
February	6.73—07
March	6.73—07
April	6.72—06
May	6.71—06
June	6.68—06
July	6.66—06
August	6.53—05
September	6.47—05
October	6.42—05
November	6.38—05
December	6.38—05
Middling Spot	6.96—04
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
January	6.75
March	6.75

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 16.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£74 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£86
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£98 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£114 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£84 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	106 3/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£105 7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£116 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£111 7/8
Chartered Bank of India Australia and China	£15 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£108 1/2
National Bank of India	£ 47 1/8
P and O Banking Corporation	£10 3/16

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Dec. 16.

Linseed La Plata Hull C.I.F. December sellers	£12/0/0
Linseed Calcutta London C. I. F. Dec-Jan. sellers	£14/7/6
Linseed Bombay London I. F. Dec-Jan. sellers	£14/18/9
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. Dec-Jan. sellers	£14/15/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull C. I. F. Dec-Jan. sellers	£11/12/6

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 16.

Bank bills 3 months market rate 1 per cent to 1 per cent.

Bank bills 6 months market rate 7/8 per cent to 1 per cent.

Fine trade bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine trade bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day loans 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Dec. 16.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Jan-Feb. sellers	39/10 1/2
Wheat Barletta Rueso Jan-Feb. sellers	40
Wheat South Australian Dec-sellers	46/9

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 16.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb. sellers	9 3/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 16.

T. T. London on:—	
New York (Closing rate)	4.91 5/16
Paris	105.13
Berlin	12.19 1/2
Madrid	nominal 62.50
Amsterdam	9.01 1/2
Brussels	29.04 1/4
Milan	93.25
Berne	21.36 3/4
Prague	139.37

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Following a small decline in New York Cotton futures, the local market opened to-day quiet with Broach A./M. delivery quoted at Rs. 223. Improvement in Dollar-Sterling cross-rate and long liquidation in New York influenced some realising in the local market and prices declined to Rs. 222/12. Demand was indifferent and the tone of the market was hesitant.

Later on there was active buying and prices advanced to Rs. 223-8. Liverpool opened at a decline of 2 points and the local market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a.
Broach A./M.	223 12
Oomra D./J.	202 12
Oomra March	202 4
Bengal D./J.	165 12
Bengal March	164 8

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Dec 17

	Extra	Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—						
Bengal U P	...	174	171	168	165	
Punjab	...	174	171	168	165	
Oomra No. 3	212	209	206	203	...	
C P No. 1	227	224	221	218	...	
C P No. 2	217	214	211	208	...	
Khandesh	209	206	203	200	...	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Bengal Superfine	176/79
Bengal Fine	171/73
C.P. 1	220/22
C.P. 2	212/13
Arvi	212/13
Ellichpur	210/12
Berar	207/09
Khamgaon	209/10
Mulkapur	206/07
Khandesh	204/06
Jalna Sailu	204/06
Burwah Sanavad 1935-36 crop.	209/10
Broach	218/23
Dholleras	208/13
Punjab/American	208/13
Sind, N.T.	238/43
Punjab 289F.	245/50
Cambodia	258/63
Compta	213/23
Westerns	213/18
Miraj	208/13
Jagadia Ankleshwar	243/45
Surat	253/55
Navsari	261/63

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Dec 17

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	15-12-36.	This year.
Khandesh	2,389	29,006
Central India	2,108	37,319
Barsi and Nagar	1,507	28,055
Hyderabad Gaorani	913	8,300
Berar	4,410	125,305
Central Provinces	1,226	26,280
Total Oomras	12,333	254,465
Dholera	43	3,045
N W Provinces	...	2,638
Rajputana	393	6,542
Sind-Punjab	551	82,771
Broach	...	2,215
Coompta and Dharwar	37	6,925
Westerns Northerns	107	6,802
Cocoanada	...	16
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	1,067
Persian	...	9
American	...	2,767
Egyptian and African	2	70,387
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	5
Total	13,666	439,152

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 10th Dec

In full-pressed bales	15-12-36.	This year.
Europe	87	72,755
Japan and China	7,862	224,603
Coast Ports	...	5,236
Up-country by Rail	...	41,531
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	55,989
Total	7,949	403,114

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 16-12-36	4882000	5182000
Receipts yesterday 16-12-36	21000	18000
Exports to date 16-12-36	2684000	3106000
Stock at Ports 11-12-36	2940000	2945000
Stock at Interior Towns 11-12-36	2327000	1369000
Stock at Liverpool 11-12-36	825000	579000
Visible Supply 11-12-36	6757000	6937000
Quantity in sight 11-12-36	9003000	8565000
Quantity out of sight 11-12-36	5498000	4734000

Cotton Teji Mandi

Bombay, Dec 18

Broach A/M—	
Yearly Tejimandi on Broach Rs.	15 1/4
Yearly Teji on Rs. 240 Rs.	3 1/2
Yearly Teji on Rs. 250 Rs.	2
Yearly Mandi on Rs. 200 Rs.	1 1/4
Monthly Tejimandi Rs. Rs.	2 3/4
New monthly tejimandi Rs.	7 1/4
New monthly Rs. 5 difference teji Rs.	1 3/4
New monthly Rs. 5 difference on mandi on Rs.	1 3/4
New monthly Rs. 10 difference teji Rs.	1
New monthly Rs. 10 difference mandi Rs.	1

INDIAN COTTON CROP REPORT

The Third All-India Cotton Forecast estimates for 1936-37 will be exhibited at the Marwari Bazar, at the Cotton Exchange, Sewri and at the Office of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, at 2-36 p.m. (S.T.) on Friday, the 18th December 1936.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Yesterday London gold prices were 2d. down at £7-1-7 and London-Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 105.13. Dollar-Sterling cross-rate was quoted 4.91 13/32. London Silver prices were 1/16d. down to 21 1/4d. for Spot and forward silver prices declined 1/8d. to 21 3/16d. Both India and China sold but there was small bear covering and the market was steady. Later there was moderate Indian and general buying while selling on cash resulted in disappearance of backwardation. Montreal Silver prices were 15 points down and New York Silver was 1/4 cent down at 45 cents. Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 1-2 13/32. In the local market was moderate turn over in silver and gold was quiet but steady.

	Gold	Silver
Ready	35-1-0	52-7-6
Magsar	35-1-0	52-8-0
Fosh	35-0-9	52-10-0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Dec. 16.

December	46.60—15
March	46.38—52
May	46.85—15

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 16.

Spot	21 1/4
Forward	21 3/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 16.

Gold bars fine per ounce	£7-1-7

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Dec 17

London market—	
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£46 2 6
Standard Copper 3 months	£46 7 6
Electrolytic copper	£51 0 0
New York—	
Blue Eagle	10.75 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	10.55 cents.
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 36 2 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 46 8 0
Tone: Firm	

GRAIN MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

Mr. Velji Lakhamsi Elected President

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Mr. Velji Lakhamsi Nappoo is elected President for the ensuing year while Mr. Ratanji Hirji Govindji was elected vice-President and Mr. Nathubhai Kunvarji secretary.

U. S. Wheat Crop

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Lamson estimates winter wheat acreage seeded 52,835,000 acres with condition on 1st Dec. 77 per cent and crop at 585 million bushels.

Linseed & Wheat

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Our market was fairly steady with scattered buying. In view of firmness of Dollar-Sterling cross rate buyers are cautious but the undertone was steady.

Linseed May	7 11 6
Wheat Jan.	5 12 0
Wheat May	5 10 6

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Dec. 16.

December	111 3/4d.
March	104 3/4d.
May	103 5/8
July	102 1/2d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Dec. 16.

December	dol1.34 1/4
May	dol1.29 5/8
July	dol1.17 1/2

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Dec. 16.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following quotations of New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Com.	12
Amer. Forn. Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	58
Electric Power and Light	25
Electric Bond Common	22
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	80
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	45
American Tel. and Tel. XD	185
Western Union Tel.	82
Great North Pfd. Rly.	42
Pennsylvania Rly	40
Republican Steel	29
Skelley Oil	43
Bethelehem Steel	74
United States Steel	78
Youngtown Sheet	80
Anaconda Copper Mining	52 3/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	63
Chrysler	124
General Motors	69 1/4
General Electric	52 3/4
Westinghouse Airbrake	47
Socony	15 1/2
Chase Bank	45
National City Bank	38
Sun Life of Canada	620
North Amr. Com.	30
Electric P and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	90
Canadian Pacific	13

Market fairly steady. Low priced steels shares firm. Anaconda C. Co., reports dividend income from subsidiaries alone at more than the 1935 level. General Motors full year profits are forecast at dol 5.25 per common share. Dividends of dol 4.50 a share have been paid in 1936, and a liberal policy will prevail in 1937. Chrysler Corporation full year profits are forecast at dol 13 per share, and dividend in 1936, totalled dol 12 a share. As Chrysler should participate in the enlarged automobile demand, Common share is recommended for purchase around current price of dol. 125.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Dec. 17.

T C RATES—	
C T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D—	1/6 1/8
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK	
B C Rate T T	272 1/4
Banks selling T T	270 1/4
Banks buying T T	268
PARIS	
Banks selling T T	789
Banks buying T T	804
GENEVA	
Banks selling T T	77 1/4
Banks buying T T	76 7/8
SERAM	
Banks selling D D	67 7/8
JAVA	
Banks selling D D	67 1/2
HONGKONG	
Banks selling D D	83 1/2
SHANGHAI	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE	
Banks selling D D	156 1/8
BERLIN	
Banks selling D D	91 1/8
CROSS RATE—	
New York London	4.91 1/2
16th instant	
Japan London	
17th instant	1/2
Java London	
17th instant	8.97
Hongkong London	
17th instant	1/3
Shanghai London	
17th instant	1/2 13/32
London Paris	
16th instant	105.13
London Belgium	
16th instant	29.04 1/4
London Switzerland	
16th instant	21.36 3/4
London Berlin	
16th instant	12.19 1/2
London Stockholm	
16th instant	19.39 1/2
London New York	
16th instant	4.91 5/16
London Amsterdam	
16th instant	9.01 1/2
London Italy	
16th instant	93.25
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold.—	
16th instant	£7-1-7
Silver London Ready	
16th instant	21 1/4
Silver London Forward	
16th instant	21 3/16
Silver New York Ready	
16th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos	
16th instant	1 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos	
16th instant	1 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c
Money—	
Call	1 p.c.
3 Mos.	1 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 1/4 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.	

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 11th day of December 1936.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	19,65,61,000
Notes in circulation	181,40,28,000
Total Notes issued	201,05,89,000
Total Liabilities	201,05,89,000
ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,35,19,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	67,31,71,000
Total of A.	111,73,88,000
B. Rupee Coin	65,91,08,000
Govt. of India Rupee Securities	23,40,93,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper	Nil
Total Assets	201,05,89,000

Ratio of Total of A Liabilities: 55.575 per cent.

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 11th December 1936.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits—	
(a) Government*	7,65,63,000
(b) Banks	23,67,11,000
(c) Others	42,74,000
Bills payable	5,97,000
Other Liabilities	1,89,70,000
Rupees	43,71,15,000
ASSETS	Rs.
Notes	19,65,61,000
Rupee Coin	6,04,000
Subsidiary Coin	2,76,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	Nil
(b) External	Nil
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	Nil
Balances held abroad**	12,81,26,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	4,00,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	39,000
Investments	6,07,29,000
Other Assets	1,07,80,000
Rupees	43,71,15,000

*Includes £25,300 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

**Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Dec. 16.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	86
3 1/2 per cent	98 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	105 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	109 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	114 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	118 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	112 5/8
3 per cent 1949/52	101 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	84 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	106 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	105 7/8

LONSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 16.

Linseed Oil, Naked London per cwt. Jan-Apr. paid and sellers	27/6
Linseed Oil, Naked London per cwt May-Aug. paid and sellers	28

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Dec. 16.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 7/8

Heavy General Liquidation In Shares

TATA STEELS VERY ACTIVE

Operators Display Hesitant Feeling

Bombay, December 17.

The local Share Bazar was irregular to-day with heavy general long liquidation but Tata Steel shares were remarkably firm and active.

Cotton mill shares ruled quiet on realising in sympathy with weakness in raw cotton while Hydro-Electric shares also assumed downward trend with realising in Tata Power shares.

It is said that some Bears were covering their short sales in Tata Steel shares. At the opening Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 873 and soon advanced to Rs. 886 when there appeared considerable liquidation and prices eased off to Rs. 873 when there was some renewed buying which rallied prices to Rs. 880. Ordinary shares were also steady at Rs. 226-8.

It appears that in view of approaching holidays there was considerable realising which was readily absorbed at declines. But Tata Steels were very active with scarcity of sellers. Operators are hesitant and believe that the firmness in Tata Steel shares is keeping up enthusiasm. It is believed by bulls that although over-production has reached a high limit but there is enough demand from the East for pig iron and even Europe will be willing to buy raw iron. These hopes are attracting buyers. At the moment our industries are passing through a satisfactory state and fears of political complications keep away short sales.

Trading for February settlement will commence from to-morrow.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

	Rs	as
100 Ahm. Advance Rs. (8)	288	12
250 Bombay Dyeing	784	6
100 Century	156	4
100 Central India (Rs. 4)	249	6
100 Colaba (nil)	137	8
100 Coorla	95	0
250 Davia	60	0
250 Dawn	300	0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	3-9
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	110	0
100 Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	206	4
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	160	0
100 Indore (nil)	44	0
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	80	0
100 Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	251	14
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	5.5	0
250 Madras United	11	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	850	0
250 Model	42	0
50 Mysore (Rs. 3)	105	0
200 New Great (nil)	170	0
100 Oosmansnani (nil)	52	0
100 Phoenix (Rs. 10)	266	4
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs 2)	48	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1880	0
50 Simplex (Rs. 4)	77	3
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	197	8
100 Swan (nil)	92	8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,238	12
1000 Western	680	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	115	0
25-50 Central (As. 12)	35	4
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1575	0
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	391	4
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	136	4
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-3-4)	139	12
5 Union (As 4)	5-11	0
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi (Rs. 1-6)	39	12
		XD
100 Coimbatore	184	6
75 Gwalior (Rs. 5)	142	8
160 Indian (Rs. 10-8)	525	0
40 Katni Def (Rs. 63-3-9)	2345	0
100 Katni ord. (Rs. 10)	391	4
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	307	8
10 Punjab (As. 12)	29	8
100 Shahabad (Rs. 13-8)	502	8
70 United (Rs. 2-3-3)	162	8
INSURANCE		
80 Empire	876	4
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	17	8
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	47	4
20 Mercantile	48	12
200 Oriental (125)	5425	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	8	1
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	169	6
1,000 Andhra Valley (45)	1710	0
10 Ajmer (As 4)	14	8
50 B'bay Tram (9-8)	152	3
Bombay Suburban	215	0
10 Broach	13	8
100 Karachi (4)	267	8
100 Poona (4)	265	0
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	208	2
100 Tata Hydro (Rs. 5)	190	15
1000 Tata Power	1592	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	918	12
100 C. Province	99	8
Dhond Baramati	108	8
100 Gujarat	94	0
100 Mandra Bhon	102	0
100 Pachora Jamner	99	0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	102	4
500 Tapty Valley (17-8)	777	8
MININGS.		
10 Shivrajpur (Rs. 8)	42	8
30 Tata Steel Def. (Rs. 7-8)	830	0
75 Tata Steel Ord. (Rs. 6)	226	8
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock (Rs. 5)	255	0
Barsoi Sugar (Rs. 10 plus 2)	XD 189	6
200 Bom Safe Dep.	832	8
250 B'bay Steam (Rs. 15)	280	0
135 Bombay Burma	552	8
135 Bombay Burma Cont. (Rs. 4)	183	12
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5	11
50 B. Telephone (128) 1/8d.	114	4
9 Burma Corp.	10	0
100 I. Bleaching (Rs. 4)	138	12
50 India Invest Trust	52	0
100 I. Radio defd. (12)	550	0
100 I. Radio ord. (15)	522	8
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	596	4
		XD.
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	19	14
30 Premier Const. (Rs. 1-13)	92	8
25 Tata Oil (nil)	18	2
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1575	0
5 p.c Bombay Steam	315	0
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	87	12
5 p.c. Central India	535	0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	136	4
7 p.c Katni 2nd	146	4
7-1/2 p.c Punjab Cement	13	10
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st.	107	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	102	8
7 p.c Tata Hydro	162	8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1617	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	199	6
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	178	0
5 p.c Tata Mill	9	8
7 p.c Vishnu	677	8

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Century (156/14) 156
Bom. Dyeing (793/12) 788 790 781 786 785 784
Kohinoor (253/12) 252
Central India (251/14) 251 250 249
New Great (171/6) 172 170
Simplex (79/6) 78 77
Swadeshi (199/6) 200 197
Bundi (40/10) X.D. 40 39/12
I Cement (531/14) 532 527 528 523 527 525
Shahabad (505/10) 506 503 502
Andhra (1716/4) 1715 1711 1712 1707 1710
Tata Hydro (193/2) 192/13 190/15
Tata Power (1605) 1600 1603 1595 1585 1590 1592
Tram. Ord. (152/13) 152/3
T. Steel Dfd. (875) 873 886 872 881 880
T. Steel Ord. (225/12) 225/8 227/8 226 225/8 226/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (178) 178/4 178
Bellapur (193/12) 193 191 192 187 189
B. Steam (280/10) 280
B. Burma (552/8) 553 556 548 551 552

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 17.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 101/7
3 per cent 1951/54 103/9
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 105/2
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 100/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 107/7
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 111/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 115/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 120/6
3 per cent U P Bonds 99/14
5 per cent 1939/44 108/14
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 111/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 107/8

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 121/5
4 per cent 1953/63 Loan 113/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/6
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 126/4

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 112/0
4 per cent M Deb 1974 111/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 120/0
6 per cent M Deb 1954 132
6 per cent K P T 1956 132

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper ruled steady to firm to-day and prices after opening at Rs. 100/1/6 closed at Rs. 100/4. Cash scrip quotes annas four higher.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Dec. 17.

	Cwts.
Wheat	5,710
Linseed	45
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	96
Gingelly seed	2,374
Poppyseed	40
Groundnuts	7,164
Rice	15,693
Myrabollams	4,802
Cottonseed	16,361
Gram	835
Joowar	2,252
Barley	1,000
Bajree	1,528
Indian Sugar	3,130
	Tons.
Coal	234

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Dec. 17.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready Javas	13 4 0
Shipment December	3 12 0
Shipment Jan-March	3 11 9
Shipment July-Sept.	3 12 6
Kesar (New)	12 5 0
Saraya	11 14 0
Hamnagar	11 11 0
Kathunya	11 1 0
Chitaunli	11 0 0
Ramkola Khaitan	11 1 0
Java spot	F.4.30

Argentine Wheat And Linseed Crops

The Argentine Govt. estimates are as follows:—

Wheat:—
Production 6,800,000 tons (or 31,733,000 qrs).
Acreage 6,365,000 hectars.
Exportable surplus 4,290,000 tons.

Linseed:—
Production 1,880,000 tons.
Acreage 2,645,000 hectares.
Exportable surplus 1,730,000 tons.

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JUPITER GENERAL
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J11

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1936

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

Bearers Of 'Immortal Flame' Begin March

Start From Historic Place To Faizpur

Congress' Message Of Freedom

Symbol Of Sacrifice For Independence, Says Bhulabhai

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Something unique, something unprecedented in the annals of Indian politics was witnessed this morning, when the first Volunteer commenced his run towards Faizpur, three hundred miles away, with the Sacred Fire and the National Flag, from the Goculdas Tejpal Pathashala, where the first Session of the Indian National Congress was held fifty-two years ago.

A Torch-March of the kind, that is in progress now, has possibly never been heard of in connection with politics. For the first time in its history, the idea of carrying the "Flame" from the place where the greatest political organisation in the country first started to the place where it meets in Sessions this year—Faizpur—is being carried into effect.

Link With Villages

The idea is that the fire of resurgent Indian nationalism kindled 52 years ago in the city of Bombay had now spread to the remotest villages of the country.

The march of the torch bearers, which commenced to-day at 8 a.m. from the Goculdas Tejpal Pathashala where the first Congress had met in 1835, was symbolic of the great transformation that the Indian National Congress had undergone.

It linked the intellectuals of the cities with the millions of Indian peasants in the villages in the great struggle for our National Independence.

Not a minute was lost by the volunteers, who ran in fours, in relieving one another and they kept on running till they reached the Mahim Causeway,—a distance covered within two hours.

Each batch of volunteers ran for a mile from the place where they took over charge to where they gave over charge.

Torch Bearer Garlanded

There were two or three officials of the Bombay National Guards who kept on trotting till the very end.

From the Mahim Post Office to the Mahim Causeway there was a regular military march of the National Guards with the Standard-bearer in the vanguard upto the place where they officially handed over the Standard to Sjt. Kakubhai, President of the Suburban District Committee.

As the Standard-bearer and the volunteers neared their last stage within the City limits several cars, cyclists and a large crowd of people accompanied them, singing and shouting national slogans.

When the Torch-bearer with the National Guards and a big crowd following reached the Congress House, there was a large gathering present to receive him.

Mr. Nagindas Master garlanded the Standard on behalf of the B. P. C. C. and the C. Ward Congress Committee and the Standard was taken over from Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt by a National Guard and running towards Faizpur commenced in right earnest, followed by a large crowd.

The crowds at Lal Baug, Parel and Dadar near Tilak Bridge were unique in that there were more than a thousand present at each one of these places to pay their homage to the national Standard. The Standard was honoured at Jacob Circle, Poibavdi and Tilak Bridge on behalf of the different District Congress Committees.

In Labour Area

At Poibavdi Dr. M. D. D. Gilder and Sjt. Jhinabhai Joshi, Congress candidates to the Legislative Assembly and Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, Mr. A. A. Alwe, Dr. Gounde and others were present on behalf of the F Ward, Congress Committee with a band to receive the Torch bearers.

The Standard was honoured before it continued on its march.

At Tilak Bridge Mr. Ishwarbhai Patel on behalf of the Dadar Congress Committee, garlanded the Standard.

National Guards

Volunteers of the Bombay National Guards had been posted at Congress House, National Medical College, Jacob Circle, Lalbaug, Tilak Bridge, Godbunder Road to take over from the previous runners and dash ahead.

At the Mahim Causeway, there was a large gathering of Congressmen and leaders. Messrs. B. G. Kher, Vandreker and Mrs. Gangaben Patel were among those present. Mr. K. N. Gaitonde, of the Bombay National Guards, gave charge of the Standard and the Flame on behalf of the B. P. C. C. to Mr. Kakubhai and the March commenced from there to reach Thana by this evening.

Flag Salutation

From an early hour in the morning crowds of Congressmen and public streamed towards the Goculdas Tejpal Pathashala where the Flag Salutation Ceremony was to be performed and the "Flame" lit

(Continued on page 11 Col. 3)

Mr. Nariman addressing at Congress House on the occasion of lighting the torch yesterday morning. Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt, the first torch bearer is seen on his left.

SUBHAS TAKEN TO CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE

To Be X'Rayed For Having Satisfactory Diagnosis

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

Subhas Chandra Bose has been admitted as an indoor patient in the European Ward of the Calcutta Medical College.

It is understood that he will be subjected to X-ray examination under the supervision of Col. Hodge, first physician of the Medical College.

It may be recalled that Mr. Bose was examined in the middle of August last at Kurseong at the instance of the Government of India by Sir Nilratan Sircar and Major Drummond, Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling. It was then stated that doctors considered X-ray examination necessary in order to arrive at a satisfactory diagnosis of the various ailments from which Subhas Bose was suffering.

His recent letters written to his friends indicated that these ailments were persisting and this evidently induced Government to undertake the X-ray examination. —United Press.

"BLOCS" ARE NO GOOD

Poland Cannot Join German-Japanese Pact Against Soviet

The Associated Press has received the following for publication from Polish sources in Bombay.

"The recent Germano-Japanese Treaty against Communism has attracted a great deal of attention in world political circles and it was asked what would be Poland's attitude to that Treaty. Poland's attitude was rightly voiced by an article in the semi-official "Gazeta Polska" by its editor Boguslaw Middzinski, a member of the Polish Parliament. "The question whether the new Treaty is directed against the Soviet Union or against Communism in general, it has for Poland only a theoretical meaning as in both cases, Poland cannot join such a pact. "Here, whether we are concerned with the Germano-Japanese bloc against Soviet Russia or against some other State, the fundamental principle of Poland's foreign policy is definitely against such a bloc or control. On the other hand, if the treaty has for its object the prevention of the spread of communism, even then, we do not think that it would be desirable for Poland to enter into a treaty of such character. We consider that the Communist International should not be fought by the International Union of its opposers. The ideology of international revolution can best be opposed by the ideology of nationalism which in its turn cannot be brought about by the efforts of a few nations united together, but by that of every nation. In view of the above, we can look upon the latest Berlin Treaty with indifference and impartiality."

500 HARIJANS TO EMBRACE SIKHISM

Jatha Accorded Rousing Reception And Taken In Procession

GAZIABAD: Dec. 16.

The Jatha of 500 members of the so-called Depressed Classes from various villages of the United Provinces, which left Hapur on foot on Dec. 13 to embrace Sikhism and arrived here via Pilkhwooa on the 14th evening, has left for Delhi.

The Jatha was accorded a rousing reception here by the Sri Guru Singh Sabha and was taken in a procession to the local Gurdwara.

At Delhi, the local Sikhs will receive the Jatha at Jamna Bridge. To-morrow morning Amrit Parchar will be performed.

A big Dewan will be held on 18th, 19th and 20th Dec. in the Queen's Garden, where Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Dr. Kurtkoti, Seth Jugal Kishore Birla, Master Tara Singh, Sant Teja Singh and others are expected to be present.—United Press.

CONGRESS TICKET FOR EX-MINISTER?

YEOTMAL, Dec. 17.

M. M. S. Aney has announced that Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, ex-Minister, has been recommended to the Congress Parliamentary Board as the Democratic Party's candidate for the Berar Landholders' seat.—A. P.

Princes, A Halter Against India's Progress

OFFICE QUESTION IS BUT A TRIFLE

Congress Entering Legislatures To Oust Every Opponent And Replace Him With A Loyal Soldier, Says Bhulabhai

"There is many a foolish man who imagines that there is logic in this matter of politics, that because we have entered the Legislatures therefore we must continue what they think to its bitter end. Our real and main purpose is to oust every opponent, and replace him by a loyal and devoted soldier of the Congress. We trust therefore, the question of what is called Office Acceptance, which looms large in the minds of many men and women, is but a trifle to be decided as circumstances require."

So said Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Opposition in the Central Legislature, in the course of his Presidential Address at the Assam Political Conference, held at Tejpur in the first week of December.

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, commenting upon the Government of India Act 1935, remarked: "As if the Centre is not bad enough they have put round our halter, those, the Indian Ruling Princes, where autocracy is a matter against which you cannot even breathe a word, as part of the future Federal Legislature of India."

Sjt. Bhulabhai said:

"Now coming nearer to the subjects which must engage your attention, I must begin by restating to you the prime objects and methods of the Congress so that no question may ever arise as to our motives, purpose and methods and so that no Congressman may ever allow himself to deviate from that objective and those methods and principles in the immediate smaller struggle that faces us now. It is not likely that we forget those objectives, nor is there any fear that we will abandon those methods; but we must realise that no institution, however great and however ancient, can remain solid, strong and alive unless all, and each of its followers, obey without qualification the policies and methods and never deviate an inch from its principles.

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE

"The first and the last objective which the Congress stands for is complete independence for our Motherland. There are others in this country who in order only to distinguish themselves from us believe that it would be better to have as our objective a lower aim in the hope and belief, that that is going to distinguish them from ourselves to enable them to acquire the allegiance of a small, faint-hearted section of the Indian people. For there is no other country on the face of this earth where even a question can arise where Freedom and Independence can admit of any qualification; for qualified freedom is no freedom and qualified Independence is a moonshine. Therefore, we of the Congress will always maintain that the struggle on which we have entered we hope to carry into fruition under the guidance of God, either in our lives or in those of our children, for freedom's battle once begun is always handed down from sire to son.

SATYAGRAHA AND AHIMSA

"The next thing that I want to remind you of is the method by which the Congress hopes to achieve its goal, and that is through Satyagraha and Ahimsa. There are many who ask the question whether any non-violent struggle has ever resulted in the freeing of nations. It is necessary to analyse this idea in order to understand that we are not adopting Ahimsa and Satyagraha as our principles by reason either of want of courage or of want of decision. We cannot attain our goal by any other method more efficiently. In order to understand why we stand for Ahimsa, I want you to bear in mind the conditions of the world to-day.

"Science has progressed very rapidly in the world of to-day. The knowledge that God endowed to man for the amelioration and progress of humanity is being now used intensively and extensively for the purpose of producing means of destruction. The intellect which was given to man in order that he may be superior to the animals is almost likely to turn into a curse to humanity. For examine the actual military preparation of any country of Europe, examine the amount of money they are spending on what they believe is a protection against war and a guarantee for peace but which only means increasing means of destruction. To-day the oceans and seas have ceased to be a source of protection for man, the great mountains of the world have ceased to be a source of protection and even the great fortresses of ancient days have become mere playthings and the world to-day awaits a war in which destruction will rain from the air and Europe will meet the fate which we read from our Shastras of Pralayakal which appears to be too near. That is the condition of the world to-day.

WE ARE HUMANITARIANS

"I want to remind you also of the last Great War, which was fought only about 22 years ago and which lasted for a period of four years as the first great lesson for the application of the principles for which we, as humanitarians stand to-day. Germany which lost the war submitted to every humiliating condition, degrading herself from the position if a first-rate world Power to a second-rate one. Now after a period of twenty years she has refused to recognise every single condition and restriction that was imposed upon her by the exultant winning Allies. The moral of it all is this: that in a war of force the victor becomes later the vanquished and the vanquished waits for an opportunity to become the victor in his turn and the whole

(Continued on page 9 Col. 3)

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Clever One*

WHY, MR WELLS, WHAT ARE YOU DOING UP HERE? WHERE IS MY HUSBAND?
HE'S GONE OVER TO RADLOW'S WITH WADE--I JUST GOT SOME PAPERS FOR HIM OUT OF THE STUDY-
11-17
THE 'PHONE--
NEVER MIND, MRS. CLIFTON ---I'LL ANSWER IT!
THIS IS DONAVAN, AT SCOTLAND YARD-I WANT TO TALK TO INSPECTOR WADE IMMEDIATELY!
SORRY—I DON'T KNOW WHERE HE IS NOW—I'LL LEAVE WORD FOR HIM TO CALL YOU BACK
LYMAN ANDERSON
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